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JAPAN TAKES A FIRM STAND.

FOUR DEMANDS PRESENTED TO NATIONALISTS.

PERSONAL APOLOGY REQUIRED OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

WAR ACTIONS MUST CEASE.

Japan has made the first move towards a settlement of the Tsinanfu affair by instructing General Fukuda to present Four Demands to the Nationalist authorities.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek is required to make a personal apology, all war activities and propaganda in the area of Tsinan, Tientsin and the Shantung Railway are to be suspended, while the Chinese negotiators must bear credentials from Marshal Chiang.

The firm stand thus taken is accompanied by permission to release prisoners, but their arms are to be detained.

A Chinese report, unconfirmed from other sources, says that Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang contemplates an attack on the Japanese forces at Tsinan, and has instructed the Chinese citizens to evacuate till the fighting is over.

The *Telegraph's* Shanghai correspondent cables to-day that the anti-Japanese agitation is apparently fizzling out, and an ironical touch is given to the situation by the suggested exhibition of Japanese goods for the purpose of showing what should not be bought.

REPORTED THREAT BY MARSHAL FENG.

Tokyo, May 15.

The War Office has issued instructions to General Fukuda, the Commander-in-chief of the Japanese forces at Tsinan, to present Four Demands to the Nationalist authorities.

The Japanese requirements are:

- (1) That Marshal Chiang Kai-shek shall formally apologise for the Tsinanfu Incident.
- (2) That General Ho Yao-tsu, and others primarily responsible for the outrages shall be punished at once.
- (3) That hostilities, propaganda and warlike activities within twenty miles of Tsinan, Tientsin and the Shantung Railway shall be suspended.
- (4) That the Chinese negotiator of the hoped-for agreement between China and Japan must produce credentials from Marshal Chiang Kai-shek.

Prisoners to be Released.

General Fukuda has also been instructed that he is to release the Chinese troops taken prisoner, but is to retain the arms seized during the recent engagements till a satisfactory settlement is reached.

The Japanese troops in Tsinan have been holding about 1,000 Nationalist troops prisoner since the outrages, and have been keeping them confined in the Post Office building.

Referred to Mr. Kellogg.

Washington, May 15.

The National Government's message to the President drawing attention to the Tsinanfu Incident and giving the Nationalist version of the affair, and also protesting against the "Japanese occupation of Shantung" has been received at the White House.

It has been referred to Mr. F. B. Kellogg, the Secretary of State.

Reuter's American Service.

TSINAN CASUALTIES.

Official Statement By Nanking.

Shanghai, May 15.

According to an official Kuomintang report issued to-day, a whole regiment, part of the forces commanded by General Fang Chen-wu, were inside the walled city at Tsinanfu, when the Japanese decided to occupy it on May 8th.

The official report does not mention that the Japanese attack was resisted, but declares that the whole regiment was almost completely wiped out, ninety per cent. of them being killed or wounded.

Many were killed during the Japanese bombardment, the remainder when the Japanese forced their way in by blowing up the corners of the walls.

Shanghai, May 16.

The anti-Japanese agitation has apparently fizzled out, except for the fact that students are haranguing crowds and raising funds ostensibly to aid the people of Shantung.

The students have organised an "Army Corps," which is receiving military drill.

The situation is acquiring an ironical aspect by the contemplated establishment of a Japanese Goods Museum for the purpose of showing the people what not to buy, but which, incidentally, will advertise the goods.

Mr. Hwang Fu, the Nationalist Foreign Minister, proposes that the wireless station should disseminate news for consumption abroad.

Our Own Correspondent.

THE CIVIL "WAR."

No Attempt at Tientsin so Far.

There is every indication that the fall of Tientsin and Peking to the Nationalist troops is but a matter of time, according to Chinese sources. The Kuomintang troops and Nationalist irregulars are in the vicinity of Tientsin and an attempt to take the city is expected momentarily. Considerable uneasiness prevails in Tientsin, particularly as large numbers of retreating troops are entering the city.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin appears to have made all preparations to (Continued on Page 14.)

SHANGHAI TRAM INCIDENT.

BRITISH INSPECTOR FIRED AT.

FOLLOWING ATTEMPT TO STOP PROPAGANDA.

IN IMMINENT DANGER.

Shanghai, May 10.

Whilst seeking to dissuade students from posting anti-Japanese literature on the sides of tramcars in Boulevard des Deux Republiques, near the Fang Ping Chiao, a spot about a quarter of a mile from Post St. Catherine, shortly after two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Mr. A. J. Headington, a British subject employed by the Shanghai Tramway Co. as an inspector, was assaulted and a member of the French Police Force, who attempted to intervene, received similar treatment.

Life in Danger.

The episode was of a very serious character, and it is obvious that Mr. Headington's life was in imminent danger while it lasted as members of the Chinese gendarmerie fired upon him. From Mr. Headington the *N. C. Daily News* has secured a vivid account of the matter, showing the treatment he received in Boulevard des Deux Republiques, near the West Gate, where it occurred.

Mr. Headington said that while in Chekiang Road his attention was drawn by passengers to the notices which had been painted on the sides of the tram cars. He immediately set out for West Gate, having learned that students and others in Chinese territory were busy placarding the tram cars, and arrived there a little after 2 o'clock.

Unprovoked Attack.

Alighting from the car, Mr. Headington approached a well-dressed Chinese and asked him if he would ask the students to desist from pasting handbills on the outside of the tram cars and from painting slogans inside on the seats and walls. The Chinese said that he would be glad to assist Mr. Headington, but upon the latter thanking him and wishing him good afternoon he retaliated with a blow across the face, saying at the same time that they were in Chinese territory and they would do what they liked.

The Chinese shouted out and Mr. Headington was soon surrounded by an angry mob of students and others who began to search him for money and valuables, the while two of the Chinese gendarmerie looked on without taking any steps to stop them.

Mr. Headington managed to break away from his assailants and ran for about 200 yards, while shots were fired at him by the gendarmes, none of which, fortunately, took effect. Mr. Headington was then confronted by another Chinese gendarme, who fired point blank at him, the bullet going wide, but he deemed discretion the better part of valour and surrendered. A crowd soon gathered and attacked him, tearing his uniform, pulling off his buttons, striking him with their fists, and kicking him about the legs and body. A silver cigarette case, private papers, and about \$10 in money disappeared during the fray.

French Constable Felled to Ground.

A French constable on duty then appeared and endeavoured to reach Mr. Headington to render assistance, but on drawing his pistol he was struck on the head and felled and at the same time Mr. Headington was dragged to the ground. About 12 soldiers then came on the scene and escorted them about a mile to a police station. After telephone messages had been exchanged with another station they were taken in a motor car to the Bureau of Foreign Affairs. One of the officials explained to Mr. Headington that the Chinese had no animosity against the British, but that the affair was due to the fact that the mob thought he was a Russian who was spreading propaganda, and apologized for the treatment that he had received at the hands of the mob. The official said that the Gendarmerie Commissioner would see that the soldiers responsible for the firing would be punished.

JAPAN'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

READJUSTMENT OF BANKING FACILITIES.

THE GOLD STANDARD.

Osaka, May 15.

Outlining Japan's financial position before a joint meeting of the clearing-houses of Japan, Mr. Mitsui, the Finance Minister, said that the readjustment of the affairs of the banks was proceeding satisfactorily. Only thirteen banks had not completed their adjustment.

Banking consolidation has progressed, 134 banks merging last year, and 74 up to date this year. The amalgamation of eighty more was already in sight.

Mr. Mitsui pointed out that Japan's foreign trade was showing a very satisfactory improvement, and he was confident that the weakness in exchange was merely temporary.

He stated that the returns to the gold standard was highly desirable, but Japan was not quite ready for its restoration.

Mr. Inouye, the Governor of the Bank of Japan pointed out that the special assistance rendered by the Bank of Japan to distressed banks amounted to 870,000,000 yen. When this amount had been considerably reduced, said Mr. Inouye, the restoration of the gold standard would be possible.

Reuter.

AMERICA'S COLOSSAL TASK.

CURBING THE MISSISSIPPI FLOOD WATERS.

Washington, May 15.

President Coolidge has signed the Mississippi Control Bill, which commits the Government to the herculean task of curbing the flood-waters and preventing a repetition of last year's disaster.

The scheme when completed will probably be one of the greatest engineering enterprises ever contemplated, and it is estimated that the cost will be over \$50,000,000, or roughly \$330,000,000.

Reuter's American Service.

GERMAN STATESMAN'S ILLNESS.

DR. STRESEMANN PASSES THE CRISIS.

Berlin, May 15.

Dr. Stresemann, the German Foreign Minister, has refused food for three days and is in an extremely weak condition.

The doctors, however, are satisfied that the crisis has passed, and state that after three weeks in bed, he will be able to leave on a holiday. They insist that it must be a long one, and suggest that Egypt would be preferable.

Reuter.

NEW AIR SERVICE MARRED.

FATAL CRASH AT TASHKENT YESTERDAY.

Peshawar, May 15.

A new aerial passenger service recently inaugurated between Kabul and Tashkent, met with an early disaster, one of the planes crashing at Tashkent to-day.

It came down in flames and was completely destroyed by fire. One of the passengers was killed.

Reuter.

STRIKE FEVER IN INDIA.

15,000 JUTE WORKERS DOWN TOOLS.

Calcutta, May 15.

The strike fever is spreading seriously, and twenty-two jute presses at Cossipore and Chitpore are now involved.

Eleven thousand jute workers have downed tools and are demanding increased wages.

Reuter.

SEVENTEEN MORE CENTURIES.

BIG COUNTY CRICKET SCORING.

SENSATIONAL RECOVERY AT LORD'S.

HALLOWS' HONOUR.

Another crop of centuries bringing the total to over 50 when May is only half completed, was the feature of the County Cricket matches concluded in England yesterday.

A sensational brilliant game resulted from the meeting of Middlesex and Hampshire at Lord's. These two strong batting sides compiled 1272 runs between them for only 23 wickets Middlesex making a wonderful second innings recovery scoring 532 for three wickets after facing arrears of 340 runs.

Yorkshire also exceeded the 500 mark, but they were robbed of victory against Essex by O'Connor, who batted splendidly in the second innings.

Hallows made a century in each innings for Lancashire against Warwickshire, the second time he has achieved this honour in first class cricket. Hendren narrowly missed a similar claim. He made 94 in the first innings against Hants and 200 in the second.

The principal individual performances were as follows:

Batting.

Hendren (Middlesex)	200
and	94
Lee (Middlesex)	160
Mead (Hants)	157
Kilner N. Warwick	137
Holmes (Yorks)	136
Leyland (Yorks)	133
O'Connor (Essex)	130
Sutcliffe (Yorks)	129
Hallows (Lancs)	123
and	101
Hobbs (Surrey)	123
Kennedy (Hants)	121
Dipper (Gloucester)	119
Hills (Glamorgan)	111
Sandham (Surrey)	108
H. L. Hosie (Hants)	106
N. Haig (Middlesex)	103
Not Out.	

Bowling.

Iddon (Lancs)	8 for 50
Hammond (Gloucester) 6 for 52	
Hollingdale (Sussex) ..	5 for 25
Bale (Leicester)	4 for 8
Asdown (Kent)	4 for 0

SIX CENTURIES IN ONE MATCH.

Hendren Makes 200 in Second Innings.

London, May 15.

A brilliant second innings recovery by Middlesex, who followed on 340 runs behind on the first innings, and compiled the colossal total of 532 runs for the loss of only three wickets, was the feature of the match at Lord's between Hampshire and Middlesex.

No fewer than six centuries were scored in the course of the game, three Hants bats reaching three figures, while Hendren, Lee and Haig carried their side to safety in a brilliant display.

Hendren hit 200, scoring his third century of the season, and incidentally the third in successive matches.

Hampshire gained points for a lead on the first innings, the scores being:

Hampshire: 540.
Middlesex: 200 and 532 (for 3 wickets).

Batting first, H. L. Hosie and Kennedy gave Hampshire an excellent start, the amateur compiling 106, while Kennedy made 121. Mead scored steadily and contributed 157 to the big Hampshire total.

On Monday, the weather was bad and Middlesex were dismissed in the first innings for 200 runs, Hendren being the only player to make a stand. He had hit 94 when his wicket was taken.

Following on, it was soon evident that Middlesex were not in danger of defeat. Lee and Hendren collared the bowling, the latter giving a fine hitting display, scoring freely all round the wicket. He had just reached the 200 when he lost his wicket. Lee scored 160, while Nigel Haig contributed 193 and was still not out when stumps were drawn.

SUTCLIFFE'S FIRST 100.

O'Connor Robs Yorkshire of Victory.

Sutcliffe, the famous England and Yorkshire batsman, reached a

(Continued on Page 8.)

GRAPHIC STORY OF TSINANFU.

BRITISH WITNESS TELLS REAL FACTS.

ANTI-JAPANESE FEELING BEFORE THE HOSTILITIES.

MR. TIMPERLEY IN TROUBLE.

A graphic first-hand story of the outbreak of hostilities between the Japanese and Nationalists at Tsinanfu has been related by Mr. W. J. Leigh to newspaper representatives at Tsingtao, and it is fairly clear from his statement that the fighting was totally unexpected by the Japanese.

Mr. Leigh makes the rather startling suggestion that Marshal Chiang Kai-shek's request to the Japanese commander to remove the barriers was occasioned by the Marshal's knowledge that anti-Japanese feeling was increasing among his forces. Marshal Chiang apparently hoped that the removal of the barriers would ease the situation.

The Japanese adopted very strict measures after fighting had once begun, and Mr. Leigh states that Mr. H. J. Timperley, who is well-known in Hongkong, was struck with a rifle owing to a misunderstanding with a sentry.

Mr. Leigh also states that after barbarous murders of Japanese residents, the Southerners tried to hide the evidences of their crime by burying the bodies in sand.

THREAT TO BAYONET EUROPEAN.

Tsingtao, May 9.

It is only from an eye-witness made, a number of their own troops there. They told them that the incidents such as have for some days paralysed the population of Tsinanfu, and from Mr. W. J. Leigh, who returned to Tsingtao on Sunday night by one of the first four Japanese military trains that left Tsinan early on Sunday morning, a graphic account has been gathered, says the *Tsingtao Times*.

The Tupan left on the night of April 30th. On the following day the troops of Marshal Feng and Marshal Chiang entered the city to find the foreign settlement of the city barricaded and occupied by Japanese troops. Mr. Leigh says that from that moment a very strong anti-Japanese feeling was evidenced by the invaders, especially among the spectacle and student type of young military school leaders, and it was in order to remove this growing feeling that Marshal Chiang asked that the barriers be removed and the Chinese Southern troops would take over the complete protection of the town.

This request was complied with by the Japanese at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, and Mr. Leigh states that while in the restaurant room of Stein's Hotel at about half an hour later a number of shots were heard by all, interspersed with the more staccato sounds of machine guns. Three Japanese officers at a table in the restaurant at once rose up and saying "Those machine guns sound like ours," went off.

The firing continued heavily, sounding from all directions, but the people at Stein's Hotel remained quietly indoors.

Hotel Proprietor Threatened.

Shortly after 1 o'clock they were having some tiffin when rifles were thrust through the window and Southern soldiers demanded "Will you open the door or shall we fire?"

Mr. Schard, the proprietor, replied that he would open at once and when he did so they made to thrust him with a bayonet in the stomach and asked if there were any Japanese in the Hotel. Had they turned to the right they would have found two Japanese men and a woman in the restaurant, but luckily they turned left into the bar, and there seeing a number of nice leather suit cases and other good things they opened the window and commenced handing out everything to their comrades outside.

On Mr. Leigh entering the bar they told him to go away and he did so. They did not want him to see what they were doing so he accompanied Mr. Schard to a bedroom and helped to get the Japanese away from the premises over the back wall.

Hotel Looted.

The three Japanese made their way to where they found in a side

Mr. Timperley's Experience.

Mr. Leigh relates many amusing though at the time trying experiences that happened during the intervening days. Mr. Timperley tells of an unpleasant time he had with a Japanese sentry at the barrier one day. He wanted to go to the Post Office and crossed over the barrier without asking the officer at the post.

On his return the Japanese sentry could not understand who he was nor what he said, and the Japanese were in no mood to be over-polite with unrecognised strangers.

The sentry struck Mr. Timperley a sharp blow on the small of his back with his rifle to show he was not fooling. Mr. Timperley was so angered that he reported the matter to his Consulate later on.

Indian Socialists?

Mr. Leigh mentions that among the Southerners he recognised the world famous Indian Socialist (?) Mr. Pratap, whose card describes him as being from Kabul, Afghanistan, though most people believe him to be a Hindu Baboo.

Mr. Leigh also vouches for the fact that a number of the Japanese civilians murdered at Tsinan had been most barbarously treated and tortured. He saw some bodies with his own eyes.

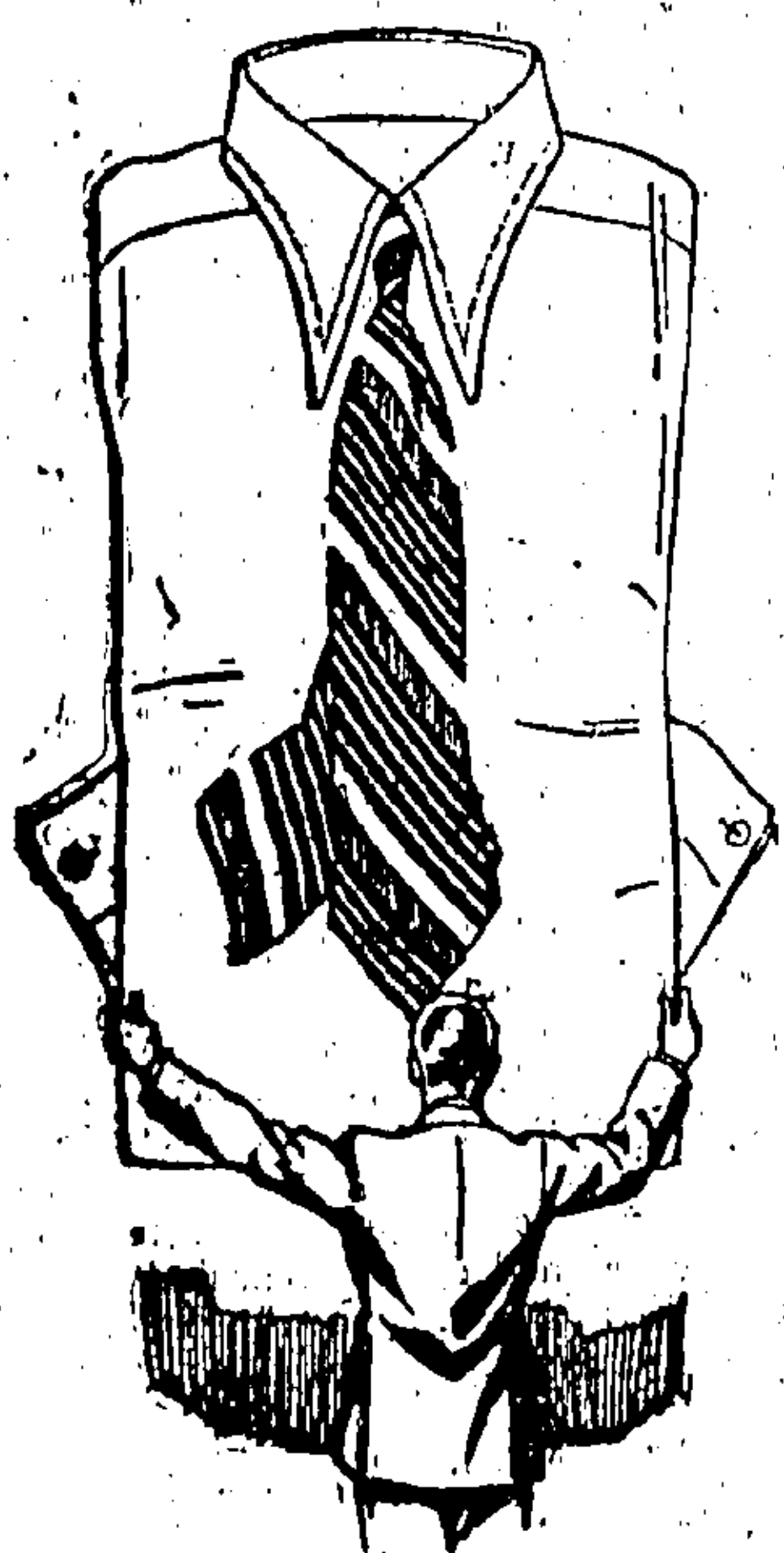
Somewhat the Japanese troops got hold of someone who agreed to show where seven Japanese men and two women were buried in sand and the bodies, exhumed from their slight covering of sand bore evidence to the murder under atrocious circumstances. Photographs have been taken and will be published by the Japanese. Mr. Leigh states.

Messrs. Timperley, Leigh, and Cooley were all fired at by Southern troops at different times, and it was highly dangerous for anyone to move in the streets. The shooting of the Southern soldiers is said to have been very bad indeed.

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DELIRIOUS PATIENT.

INQUIRY INTO FATALITY AT THE G.C.H.

The death of a Chinese patient at the Government Civil Hospital formed the subject of a Coroner's inquiry held by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon.

His Worship, addressing the jury, stated that the inquiry concerned a Chinese male, 26 years of age, who met his death by throwing himself from the verandah of his ward and falling on his head. There was no doubt as to the visible causes of death and medical evidence would be called in regard to the malady from which he was suffering.

It was for the jury to determine and say whether death was caused by suicide, or whether, possibly, it was a case of misadventure.

It would be further in their province to determine whether any blame would be attached to the administration of the Government Civil Hospital in connexion with this fatality. But his Worship thought that after hearing the evidence they would probably be satisfied that this casualty could not possibly have been avoided.

After an Operation.

Dr. G. H. Thomas, Assistant Medical Officer at the Government Civil Hospital, who examined the deceased on the day following an operation for stomach trouble, stated that the man was restless and was breathing heavily, but gave no reply to an enquiry as to how he was feeling. He was not apparently delirious, but his temperature was rather high, and witness left him after instructing the nurse to give the patient an injection as soon as possible.

This was at about 8 o'clock. Returning from dinner to go on his usual rounds, about an hour later, he received a report, as the result of which he immediately went to the receiving room where he found the deceased lying dead on a stretcher.

It was possible from what he saw of the man's condition that he could only throw himself from that verandah while delirious, not knowing what he was doing.

Nurse's Evidence.

A European nursing sister, in charge of the block in which the deceased was accommodated, stated that when she saw the deceased the same evening he was not particularly restless; there was no great change in his condition; and she was not particularly anxious. It was not necessary to give further morphine in the afternoon, but in the evening Dr. Thomas gave an order that this was to be administered. He did not specify the time when the injection was to be made, and she did not think it necessary to do this on the spot.

On returning from dinner, she noticed that the condition of the deceased was about the same. He did not appear to be restless. She went out to instruct the assistant nurse to prepare the morphine injection. The latter returned and reported that the deceased had thrown himself over the verandah.

Dr. J. R. Craig, said that on the previous evening, the deceased was admitted into the Hospital suffering from acute abdominal trouble, which suggested obstruction of the system. Owing to the patient's internal condition, only a draining operation was possible and this was done to give the man temporary relief.

The deceased stood the operation well, and the next morning when witness again examined him, he was as well as could be expected. Draining was going on fairly freely. Witness ordered an injection of morphine and thought that that was sufficient for him to carry on for the day.

Death Inevitable.

Replying to his Worship, witness stated that the man was in a

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN EAST INDIES.

7,000 IN ONE DAY.

Batavia, May 15.

Seven thousand eruptions have been recorded during the past 24 hours on the island volcano Krakatau. Through steam resembling white surf the boiling stream spouted sometimes to the height of 1,800 feet.—*Reuter.*

100 Killed in Japan.

Manchester, N.H., May 15.

The amateur wireless enthusiast, Mr. Davis, who first learnt of the Bremen's arrival at Greenly Island has picked up a sensational message recording an earthquake in the "Mishifutano district" of Japan, declaring that a hundred people were killed.—*Reuter's American Service.*

Another in Ecuador.

New York, May 15.

A violent earthquake has occurred in Guayaquil, Ecuador. The streets were littered with masonry wrenched from the buildings. No casualties have been reported.—*Reuter's American Service.*

DESPONDENT APES.

WHOLESALE RAZZIAS IN SUMATRA.

London, May 15.

Sir Hesketh Bell, in a letter to the *Times* referring to the sudden large influx of orang-utans into Europe, says that the apparent desolation of those he saw at the Zoo in Riviera filled him with pity. He asks whether the Dutch authorities in the Far East are going to continue to permit wholesale razzias in Sumatra merely to enable a few persons to make great pecuniary profits in a similar manner to the former slave raiders.—*Reuter.*

(Sir Hesketh Bell has been in the Colonial Civil Service since 1881 and has served in the West Indies, the Gold Coast, Uganda, Northern Nigeria, the Leeward Islands and Mauritius. In Uganda he devised measures for the suppression of the Sleeping Sickness and for special services rendered was created a K.C.M.G.)

highly toxic condition, which possibly produced some delirium and led him to jump over the verandah. He did not have the patient specially watched, because drainage having been established he thought that such delirium was not likely to occur.

Witness was in his quarters when he was informed of the accident, and found, on an examination of the body as it lay on a stretcher in the receiving room; that death was due to fracture of the skull. At a post-mortem examination witness, in investigating into the man's malady, found that death would have occurred in any case, as no other operation could be performed without killing the man.

Nurse Commended.

The assistant nurse, Miss Lily Poon, who was instructed to prepare the morphine injection, stated that as she entered the room, the man was already in the act of jumping over the balustrade of the verandah. She rushed towards him with the view to frustrating the act, but her fingers could only touch his clothing as he dropped to the ground.

The jury returned a verdict of death from misadventure, in that the deceased threw himself over the verandah, in a fit of acute pain, without knowing what he was doing.

The jury further commended the highly prompt and plucky act of the Chinese nurse, Lily Poon, in trying to save the deceased from falling.

ARMED ROBBERS?

FIVE YEARS FOR POSSESSION OF WEAPONS.

An armed robbery, which was supposed to have been planned for sometime during the past few days, was smartly frustrated by a party of detectives under Inspector Falton, when the alleged robbers were arrested and dispersed at No. 517, Shanghai Street. After a search, two revolvers and 12 rounds of ammunition were discovered.

The Police, who were acting on information received, visited the house at 5.15 a.m. on Saturday and in anticipation of resistance from the inmates, admission was gained through climbing over the verandah from the adjoining house. Before the occupants of No. 517 had time to realise the presence of a party of Police on the floor they were all covered by the raiders.

The house was searched and in the cockpit a detective found a black box which none of the sixteen men present on the floor would claim. Four of the inmates who were in the cockpit at the time were arrested and charged with the possession of the arms. After being duly cautioned the second defendant took the responsibility for the presence of the weapons.

Five Years Hard.

All four men were charged before Mr. W. Schofield and Major C. Wilson at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday with being in possession of arms and ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

The first, third and fourth defendants denied all knowledge of the arms and ammunition but the second accused said that a friend gave them to him to sell in the country.

Accepting this plea as one of guilty to unlawful possession, sentence of five years' hard labour was imposed, it being stated by the Police that they were acting on the information that an armed robbery had been planned.

Boat Owners Charged.

The case against the master of a cargo boat and two boat women was started but owing to the absence of Mr. C. A. S. Russ the case was adjourned after evidence of arrest was taken.

The man was charged with possession of one Mauser pistol eight magazines and spare parts of a pistol together with 654 rounds of ammunition. The second defendant was charged with possession of one automatic pistol magazine and 222 rounds of ammunition while the charge against the third defendant was possession of six automatic pistol magazines and 87 rounds of ammunition.

Pleas of not guilty were entered on behalf of the defendants, who were informed that their solicitor, who was absent from the Colony, would be given an opportunity to cross examine at the next hearing.

Inspector Ogg, prosecuting, said that the male defendant and the second accused were husband and wife while the third defendant was the man's mother. On May 10, Revenue Officer Watt and a party boarded the first defendant's boat at Lai-chikok. Both husband and wife were on board. The second defendant was seen holding a parcel which she was in the act of dumping overboard. Inside the parcel was found the arms mentioned against her in the charge.

The party then went on board the mother's boat and found the contraband which formed the charge against her. On the information of the first defendant the remainder of the arms and ammunition were found.

The case was adjourned.

A fine of £40 and costs was imposed at Bristol on Hans Palm, Master of the steamer *Elsborg*, of Copenhagen, for overloading.

BANK'S CLAIM FOR \$1,000.

MR. WITCHELL'S VERSION.

The case was continued yesterday afternoon in which Mr. J. H. Witcheil, manager of the King Edward Hotel, was sued for \$1,000 by the Bank de l'Indo Chine.

The case is one in which the Bank claims the money, as mortgagees of Budree Villa, as mesne profits, and concerns a tenancy agreement come to between Mr. Witcheil and the mortgagee (the landlord), without the consent of the Bank. Mr. Witcheil claims to have spent a large sum of money in repairing the house against which the rent of \$125 a month should be set off, according to agreement.

Replying to Mr. Watson Mr. Witcheil said he occupied the premises in March, 1927 but rent became due in April. The money he had advanced to the landlord, in different sums, amounted to \$350. Mr. Witcheil denied that it was \$280. He added that he had the landlord's receipt for \$150 but he was not able to trace the receipts in connexion with the other \$200.

Mr. Watson explained that the landlord had written to the bank telling them that he had only received advances amounting to \$230.

Contractor's Claim.

Mr. Witcheil said the bill for repairs was mixed up, when Mr. Watson pointed out that about \$1,000 was spent in painting and white-washing. Defendant said he agreed with the bill. He admitted that the contractor had brought an action against him (defendant) for \$750 in respect of the first half of the bill. Mr. Witcheil added that he had since paid that amount off by four or five instalments. He still, however, owed about \$800 odd to the contractor. When he (defendant) had the interview with the manager of the plaintiff bank he (defendant) was then liable to the contractor.

Mr. Watson further questioned Mr. Witcheil with regard to the repairs and suggested that he had caused certain repairs to be effected of his own accord.

His Lordship remarked that as the landlord and Mr. Witcheil had agreed to the bill and to the work done it did not matter whether the work should fall on the landlord or not. His Lordship added he understood from both solicitors that both the bill and the work done was mutually agreed.

Mr. Watson explained his point was that if the contractor found out that the work was done for the landlord and not for Mr. Witcheil, according to law he could claim from the former as an undisclosed principal.

Particulars of Bill.

The bill itself was then discussed when it was stated that it amounted to \$1,541 while the rent for the 12 months during which time Mr. Witcheil had occupied the house would be \$1,500. Those amounts left the sum of \$41 in favour of Mr. Witcheil. That had to be added the \$350 which Mr. Witcheil said he had advanced to the landlord, leaving a balance of \$391 in favour of Mr. Witcheil. According to the arrangements \$400 of the repairs bill was to be paid by Mr. Witcheil so that he really owed the landlord the sum of \$9.

The case was adjourned until next Tuesday afternoon.

FRENCH LOAN.

SIX BILLION FRANCS ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

Paris, May 15. According to the papers, the new five per cent Consolidation Loan, issued on May 4, has resulted already in the subscription of six billion francs.—*Reuter.*

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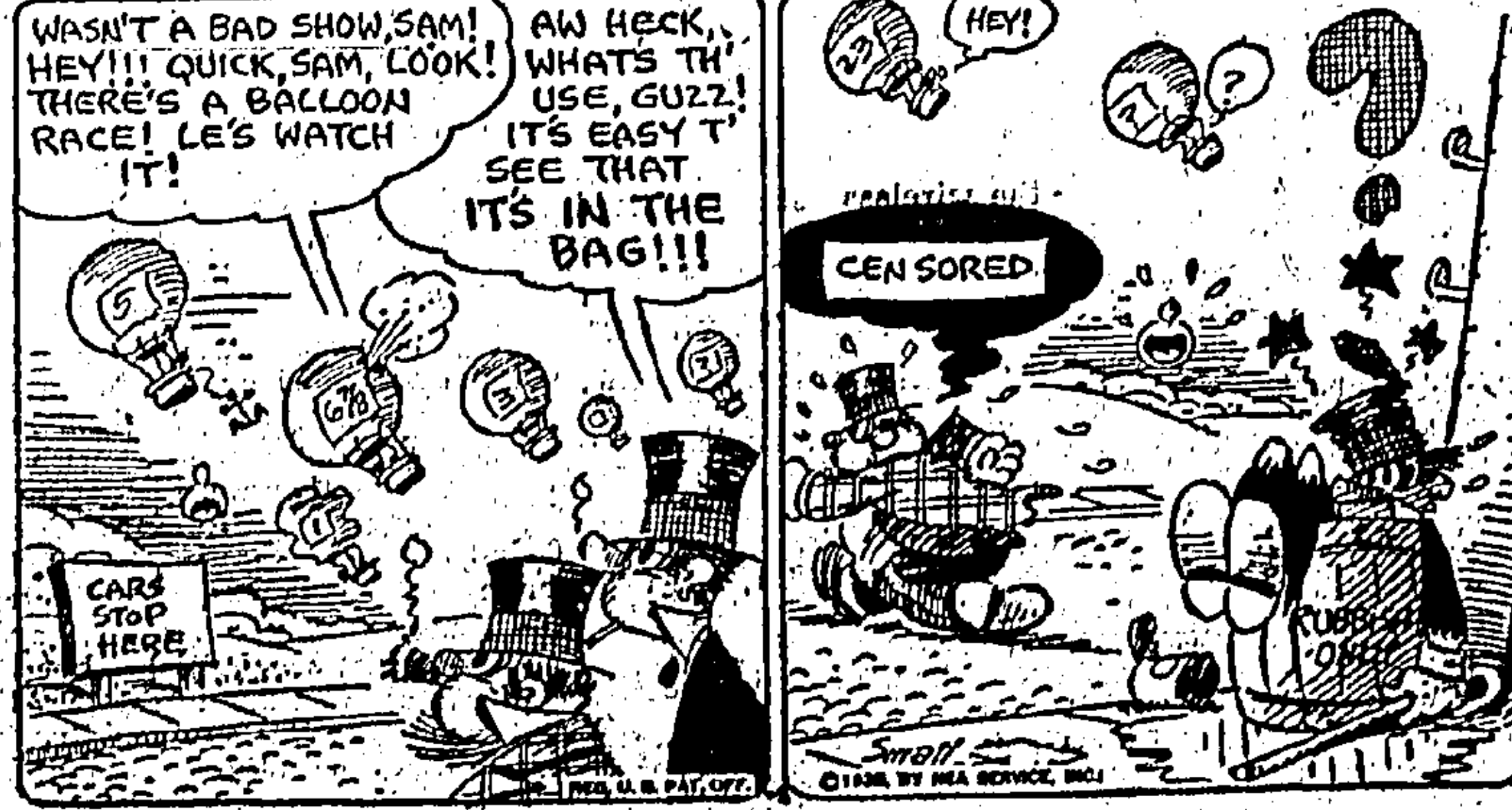
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SCOTT'S Emulsion
The protector of life

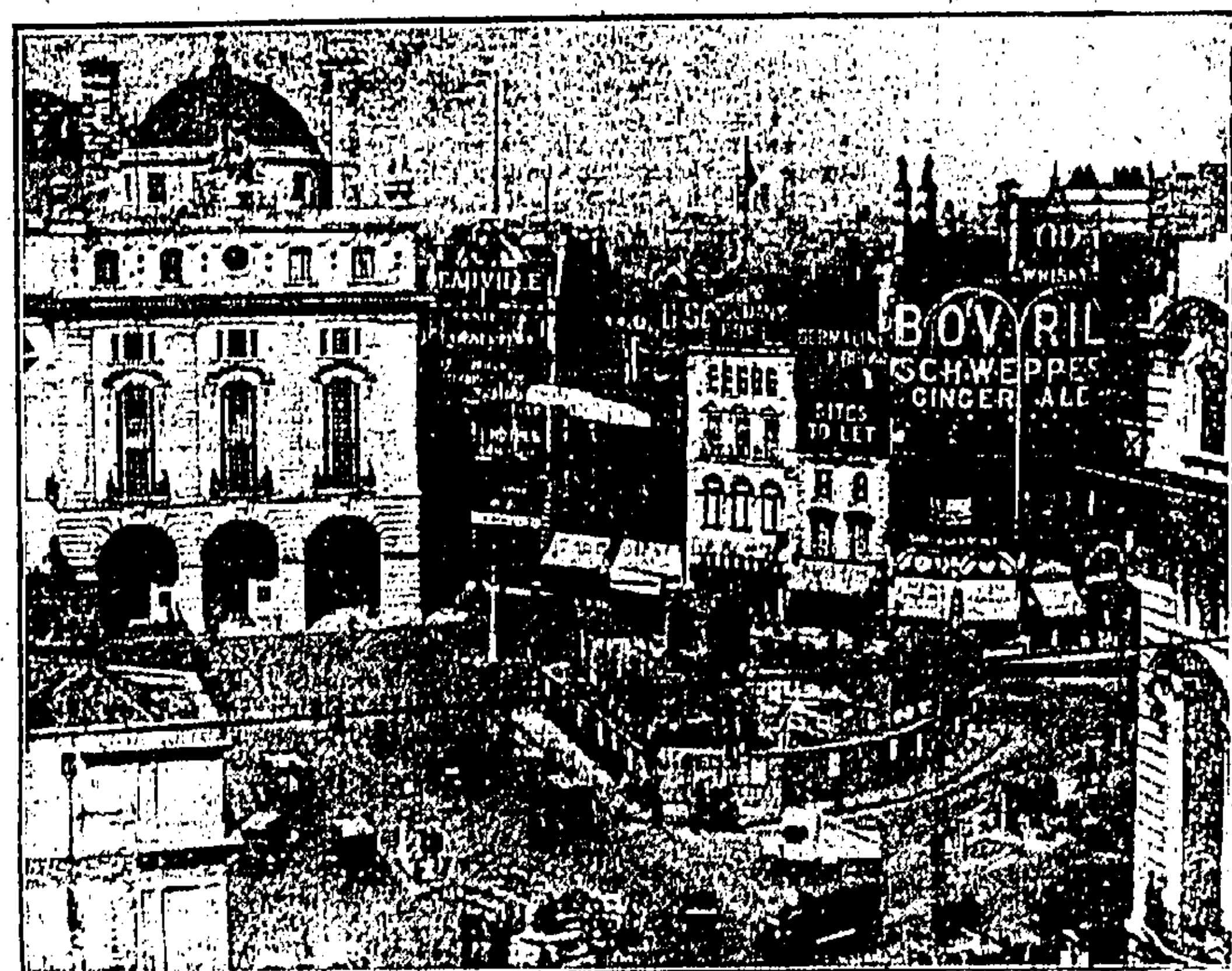




As usual, the Thames proved a great attraction to holiday-making Londoners. Our photograph shows a scene on Runnymede, where a number of motorists and family parties spent part of the Easter by the river. (Times copyright).



The annual ceremony of the "Scoppio del Carro" is one of the most interesting of the picturesque old festivals still celebrated in modern Florence. (Times copyright).



Our picture shows the present stage of the reconstruction of Piccadilly Circus including the County Fire Office. (Times copyright).



The New Lloyd's was in use for the first time on April 10, the removal from the old head-quarters in the Royal Exchange having been carried out during the Easter holidays. A scene in the Room during the transaction of the first business. (Times copyright).



The King of the Belgians riding down the Boulevards at Brussels during the special review held to celebrate his 53rd birthday. (Times copyright).



Plum Blossom near Evesham, the centre of the fruit-growing district of Worcestershire. (Times copyright).



Mr. T. H. Chang, of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Nanking, and his bride, Miss H. F. Chang, a graduate of St. Mary School, with their bridal party after their wedding at the Ningpo Association recently.



A good action photograph showing one of the competitors in the jumping competition at the American Troop gymnastics at Shanghai.

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WOMAN'S WORLD FOR OUR LADY READERS.

New Steps For Dancers.

[By a Dance Professional.]

A change is coming over the fashionable ballrooms. For the past year the dance scene has suggested a procession of orderly and nicely poised robots. Now a series of new jazz variations is ruffling the calm picture.

All the new movements are in the nature either of a modified and redressed black bottom or a Charleston with graftings from blues and black bottom.

The Baltimore is as good an example as any. It is a neat and taking measure, which is going to be danced a good deal this season. But perhaps only by the young and agile. The new jazz tricks are not kind to the portly and the middle-aged.

Here, in passing, is a tip for those over forty. Don't try to keep pace with new dance tricks that require a supple joint and an agile foot. Just dance foxtrots and blues in your own nicely balanced way. Don't Charleston. And avoid the tango.

The tango seems to have a fatal attraction for retired business men and portly women. This is sad. For it is a dance for lithe and fiery youth. It is a matter of body carriage, not of deliberately placed feet.

There is a rumour that one or two new dances composed of a set series of steps are going to be popular. Ignore the rumour. While ballrooms remain crowded no set dance will come in. It cannot, there is no room for it. Any one who tries resolutely to follow out the sequence of a set dance will have his toes trodden off in any fashionable ballroom.

Bands are helping the new liveliness of which I speak by playing a greater variety of dance music. Also by playing more pieces in varied time. They will, for instance, take a blues piece, play it to orthodox slow blues time, and suddenly throw in a "hot break"—a few bars in double-double time. On the whole, though, jazz music—blues, foxtrot, Charleston, Baltimore, black bottom, and their several variations—is more rhythmic and melodious. In a word, it is better—at once easier to dance to and more attractive to listen to.



Here is how prints combine with plain fabrics to give summer sportswear distinction: brown polka dotted crepe, set off by brown flat crepe at the cuffs, girdle and v-neck, fashion the intriguing suit at the left; the other is of the new tweed silk combined with plain English red.



Rubber Curtains.

FOR THE NEW HOME.

Bathroom curtains of any ordinary material must of necessity always be limp and slightly bedraggled, since they are subjected to a series of steam baths every day. The common-sense curtains for the bathroom are made of rubberised fabric, which may be bought by the yard and made up in the usual way. There are innumerable patterns and colours, and a rub with a clean damp sponge serves to keep the curtains clean.

A new form of rubber floor covering, imitates crazy paving, which is charming for garden rooms, verandahs and loggias. It is not only very much in the picture, but, what is even more important, it is warm to the feet.

Please Dress Well.

[By a Man.]

There have been so many unwarranted outcries against the way in which women spend money on clothing that I should like to give the opinion that I know most men have on the subject of women and dress.

In these days of drab towns the only colour we see in the streets seems to be the red of a pillar-box or a Socialist's tie; and no one will contend that this shade of red is really very tasteful. Therefore we are deeply grateful to the women who introduce beauty into our streets, and make life a little brighter and a little more worth living by dressing tastefully and well.

Every time I see a well-dressed woman I have an irresistible desire to thank her, and I am sure other men feel the same. We men are too careless or lazy to trouble too much with our clothing, and perhaps bright clothes would not suit us very well; but a woman's face and figure, with really pretty clothes, are seldom unnoticed by a man.

Some people seem to regard expensive clothes as sheer waste, and, undoubtedly, if all the wild stories are true about the prodigious sums that women are supposed to squander, the extravagance can hardly be pardoned; but in the majority of cases a woman hates to be "fleece," and can usually contrive to dress smartly without running up great expense. But, in any case, moderate expense to procure beauty is not a "sheer waste," for without beauty life would be intolerable.

Please don't take any notice of a few old crabbies and their melancholic croakings, but continue to give pleasure to the despised male sex, and you will earn their heartfelt gratitude.

to the native women, who copied them faithfully, and fashions in native circles have stood still ever since.

Beads and a Bustle.

UNUSUAL COSTUME IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The bustle is one of those strange dress obsessions that appear at intervals as regularly as a recurring decimal. Not the true bustle, of course, but something near it, to which dress designers endeavour to lead us via side draperies and wired sashes. Fortunately we grow wise to the deception in good time and drop it before we are caught.

With the Whole-Heartedness of the Native.

But who would expect to meet the bustle in the heart of Rhodesia, thousands of miles from its original home, worn with an air by native girls, its line preserved unaltered throughout the years? Yet I saw this unexpected sight on a recent journey to Northern Rhodesia and the Congo, says a writer to a Home Journal. Newcomers who have grown accustomed to dusky beauties in an animal skin and a few beads almost gasp with astonishment. They are no apologies for bustles either. Yards and yards and yards of material have been

pleated and gathered and draped into the skirts, and the generous proportions of the bustles are the more emphatic on account of the wearers.

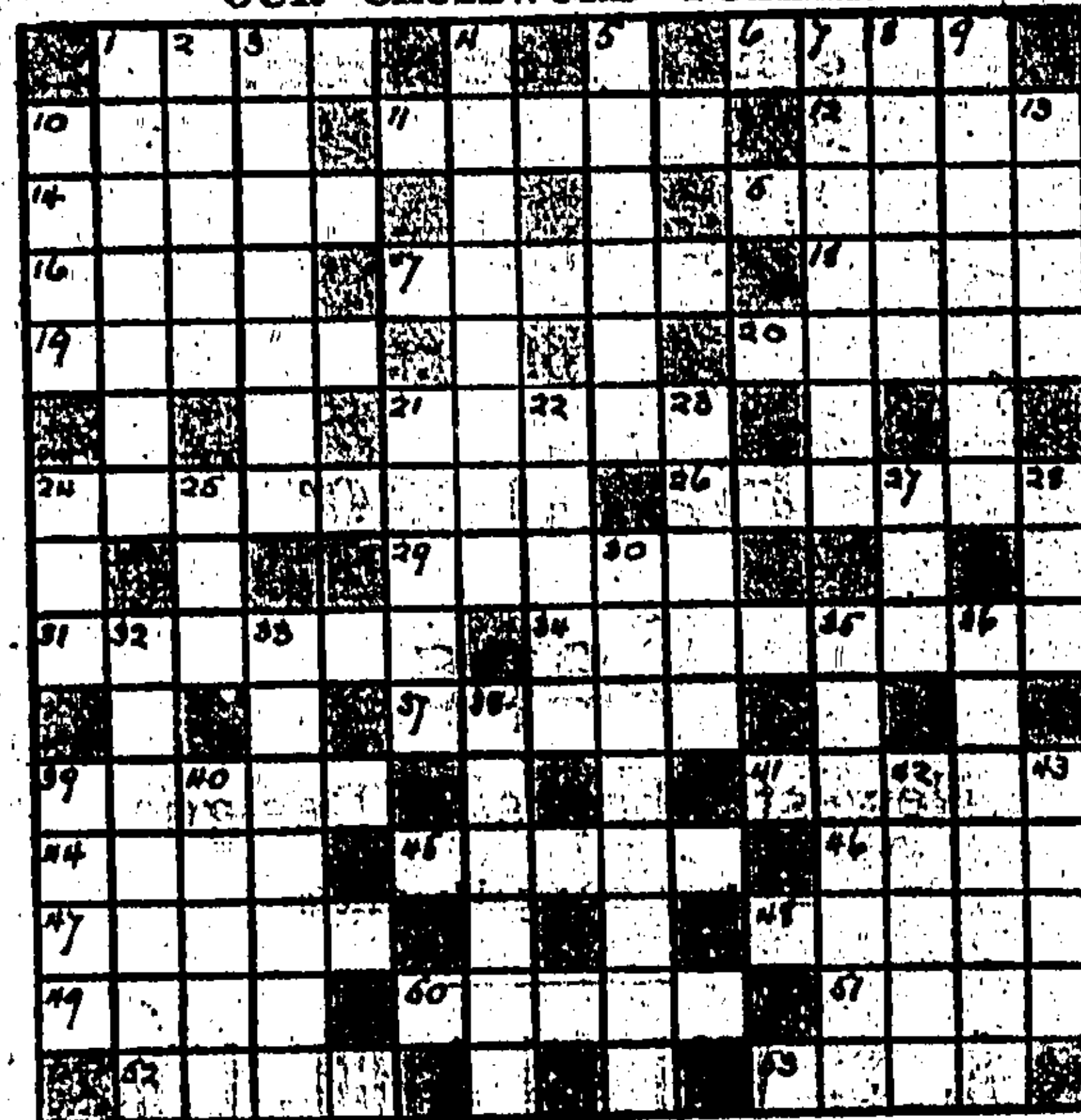
Two Extremes of Style.

Astonishment gives way to amusement as one surveys the rest of the costume. A beaded girdle, a necklace or two, a few bracelets, and perhaps a bunchy umbrella tied about the centre with a piece of string complete the picture. It is the height of a native's ambition to own an umbrella, though I have never seen one in actual use. There is real humour in the situation. Here is the bustle, outward and visible sign of Victorian refinement, of an era so modest that it was indelicate to create clothes that did not conceal and improve upon nature, allied to the almost complete undress of the heart of Africa.

Fashions Have Stood Still.

The reason for the bustle fashion? Well, it is not far to seek. When white officials and others first took their wives to this outpost of Empire, bustles were in vogue. They made instant appeal

OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Across.

- 1 Period.
- 2 Touch gently.
- 10 Passage money.
- 11 Discharge with force.
- 12 Food in general.
- 14 An order to stop (Naut).
- 15 Look pleasant.
- 16 Insure.
- 17 Populace.
- 18 Girl's name.
- 19 Pertaining to an area.
- 20 Perennial plants.
- 21 Perfidious.
- 24 Slanders.
- 28 Turns from.
- 29 Knot in wood.
- 31 Long sleep.
- 34 Elects again.
- 37 Perils.
- 39 Turkish decree.
- 41 Measures.
- 42 Venture.
- 43 Inhabitants of Finland.
- 46 Soar.
- 47 Delightful regions.
- 48 Struck with amazement.
- 49 Denomination.
- 50 Young lady.
- 51 Angers.
- 52 Ornamental band.
- 53 British food fish.

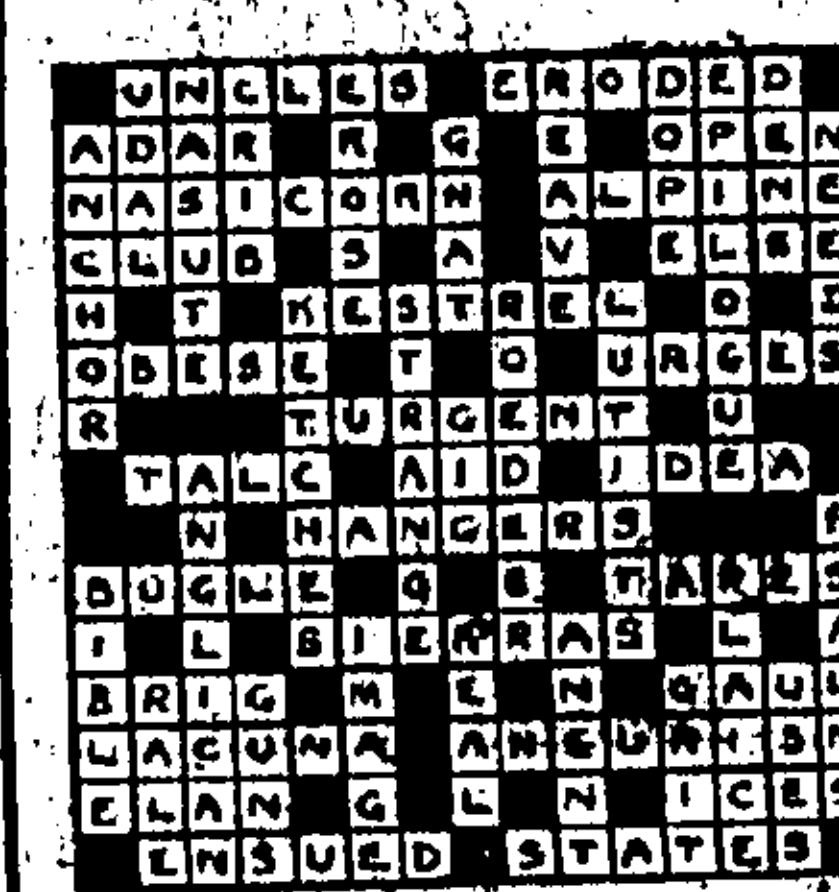
Down.

- 1 Inns.
- 2 Obliterate.
- 3 Re-mould.
- 4 Menace.
- 5 Halo.
- 6 Plunge into field.
- 7 Large net.

Conspicuous.

- 9 Widely prevailing rumour.
- 10 Turns as new mown hay.
- 21 Enquirer.
- 22 Ex-Emperors of Russia.
- 23 Rattling sounds in lungs.
- 24 Donkey.
- 25 Equality.
- 27 Fabled bird.
- 28 Distress signal.
- 30 Relight.
- 32 Long violent speeches.
- 33 Orders for goods.
- 35 Exhibiting force.
- 36 Having trespass.
- 38 Rainbows.
- 39 Days of Roman calendar.
- 40 Genus of palms.
- 42 Head ornament.
- 43 Becomes fast.

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BIRTHS.

KAY—April 10, at Reedley Hall,
Burnley, to Mr. and Mrs. R.
G. S. Kay, Hongkong, son.The
Hongkong Telegraph.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1928.

IN CHINA'S VILLAGES.

One of the most regrettable developments in China in recent years has been the decline in law and order in the village life of the nation. This is due, on the one hand, to the breakdown of executive authority, and on the other, to the development of Peasants' Unions and Communist activity. One of the best aspects of China's civilisation was its system of local government, whereby leadership was vested in the village elders. From all parts of the country, however, we now hear reports of the influence of these elders being at a discount, with the result that the unruly spirits are with difficulty kept in check. As a case in point, we may cite a large village in the Swatow district where, according to our correspondent, the leading men seldom sleep in their own houses at night, but move frequently to different quarters to avoid being kidnapped. What is always feared is that local bad characters may at any time bring in robber bands with whom they are in touch.

The situation thus created is causing considerable anxiety to the authorities, who are naturally finding it difficult to restore former conditions. It is, however, gratifying to record that some places in the Swatow region are rising to the occasion and, by harmony and cohesion within, combined with a vigilant and resolute policy towards outside elements, are becoming both secure themselves and also a refuge for others. It is interesting to note in this connexion that by these means the market town of Hopo, from which what is now the new 4th Army commenced the recent campaign on the Hai-Luk Fung district, has now earned for itself the name of being a "Little Hongkong." It is receiving some reward now by a marked increase in trade, for the Hai-Luk Fung and adjacent districts, after being stripped by Communists and overrun by the Armies, are in desperate plight for rice and other foodstuffs, and large quantities are being taken up river from Swatow to Hopo.

It is gratifying also to learn that local efforts are being encouraged as part of a definite provincial policy. Instructions have been issued from Canton for the formation of local militia or defence corps, and district magistrates are instructing village elders to meet and make the necessary arrangements. The elders are being commissioned by the magistrates to raise and arm such forces, whose duties will be to clean up the villages and to resist robber attacks. One interesting development in this regard is that in some places the robbers, in time-honoured fashion, are being enlisted as part of the defence. This, we imagine, could only happen in China, but it has the dual advantage of causing the enemy to be absorbed and, at the same time, of strengthening the defence corps. The Swatow district has suffered greatly in the recent unrest, for, besides the Communist activities and the operations of robber bands, there has been much troop movement in the countryside. What that means to the people, we all know. Desiring nothing better than to be left to follow their occupations in peace and quietude, they have been driven hither and thither, with barely enough to keep body and soul together. It is for these poor folk that we feel most. They want what we in Hongkong have always been able to enjoy—that which, perhaps we fail to appreciate at its full worth, namely, security. The fact that the Canton authorities are now giving serious attention to the conditions prevailing in eastern Kwangtung gives cause for hope in the future. That success will crown their efforts in the earnest hope of everyone in this Colony.

Mob Psychology.

We view with grave concern the incident at Yumati on Saturday night when a mob of coolies attacked and severely injured the driver and conductor of a public motor-bus. A small boy had been knocked down, though he was more scared than hurt, and, likely as not, gave the driver no chance of avoiding him, after which a gang of rowdies thought fit to take the law into their own hands, held up the bus and severely mauled the unfortunate driver and the entirely innocent conductor. We should be less inclined to stress the importance of the fracas could it be regarded as an isolated case, but among others our attention was recently drawn to a similar disturbance at Aberdeen. On that occasion the victim of the crowd's spite would have been a youthful motor-cyclist, whose escape was solely dependent upon his machine's powers of rapid acceleration. It needs to be pointed out that the motor-cyclist had stopped to see what could be done for the lad with whom he had collided, but discreetly disappeared when the threatening attitude of the crowd gathered round lent fear to his wings. We are inclined sometimes to dismiss incidents of the kind by acknowledging the difficulties of countering mob psychology, but it is a very serious matter for motorists if mob attacks are to be looked upon as an additional traffic danger. It is regarded as an offence, for which heavy fines have been imposed in the past, to fail to stop after an accident, but would it be surprising if a driver thinks twice about it in a district like Yumati or Wanchai? The European community has had it urged upon it frequently to undertake a study of the Chinese language in order to acquire an understanding of the people. Probably the mental perambulations of the street coolie do not represent by any means a standard on which one may place a general valuation. On the contrary, we are satisfied that he who follows Sir Cecil Clementi's advice and studies the Chinese through the medium of their language and thought, will have reason to be pleased at his diligence. The fact remains, however, that the fear of a repetition of the trouble at Yumati on Saturday always exists, and those who have seen coolie attacks will understand why we regard the matter as serious. Probably not one-fifth of the 200 engaged saw what happened, or even troubled to ascertain the cause for the combined assault. Why they assisted is just the reason why Mr. Looker is anxious for adequate provision to be made for the protection of British nationals in the Tientsin area.

DAY BY DAY.

EXCELLENCE IS NEVER GRANTED A
MAN BUT AS THE REWARD OF LABOUR.
—Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Three Chinese cases of small-pox were notified yesterday.

The P. & O. s.s. Kalyan, from Hongkong, arrived at London on the 14th May at 7 a.m.

Sir Frederick Whyte left for China on April 14, sailing from Liverpool in the Canadian Pacific liner Montclare.

The King's birthday parade will take place this year on June 4 at Happy Valley. It is expected that the hour of the parade will be 9 o'clock.

The s.s. Anking, arriving from Singapore and Amoy, reports the suicide of one deck passenger by jumping overboard. The body was not recovered.

The late Mr. Evan Ormiston (60), of Crossways, Sunninghill, Berks, formerly of Hongkong, left estate valued for probate at £56,648 (net personally £52,214).

A Chinese woman yesterday attempted to take her life by jumping into the harbour near Wilmer Street. She was rescued by sampan people and taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese, who was found in Belchers Street yesterday, suffering from an injury to his right eye and upper lip, has been admitted to the Government Civil Hospital. It is believed that he is insane.

Passengers on the Empress of Asia which arrived yesterday included Mr. and Mrs. A. Camero, Mr. W. H. Peters, Mr. M. J. Quist, Mr. S. L. Horrobin, Mr. H. K. Ho, Mr. and Mrs. S. Howard, Mrs. A. N. Reid and Mr. R. R. Roxburgh.

Amongst the passengers who left by the Blue Funnel liner Patroclus to-day were Mr. and Mrs. G. Archbutt, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mowbray Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. McLay, Mr. and Mrs. S. Courtney Cook, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Donithorne, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Adams, and Mrs. J. F. Brennan, wife of H. M. B.'s Consul at Canton.

This morning's Harbour Office reports gave a fair return of movements, there being 18 arrivals and 18 departures, leaving 62 vessels in harbour, of which 23 were British, the nationality registering nine and seven under the respective headings. With fair tonnage, cargo figures were not heavy inward. The through freights numbered six, of which five were British, with some exceptionally high individual returns. All vessels carried cargo.

At a meeting of the local Philatelic Society held last evening in the room adjoining the office of Messrs. Lammert, Bros., Duddell Street, a very interesting talk was given by Mr. Macarini, Honorary President of the Manila Philatelic Society, the subject of discourse being, "Postal Issues of the Philippine Islands." The speaker, it is interesting to note, compiled the first catalogue of Hongkong stamps in 1898, and has written books dealing with the stamps of China, Amoy, and the Philippine Islands. He is a philatelist of long standing and was, consequently, able to give local philatelists a treat by the exhibition of his rare and valuable treasures.

SMOKING HEROIN
PILLS.CHINESE DEVISES NOVEL
PIPE.

For smoking heroin manufactured in the form of pills, a Chinese who was arrested by Revenue Officers on the Taipung Junk yesterday, had invented an instrument resembling somewhat the pipe used by opium smokers.

This consisted of a small porcelain sauce-jar, the spout of which was broken off to permit the insertion of the pill, which was then "cooked" over a lamp. The smoker would then inhale the narcotic through a bamboo tube fitted into the mouth of the jar.

C.P.O. Clark stated that the man was seen to throw overboard two parcels, which were believed to contain, if not heroin, then opium. He saw one tin of opium sticking out from one of the parcels before it was dropped overboard from the junk.

Nearly 50 pills were found on the defendant, who was remanded by Mr. R. E. Lindsell until receipt of the report of the Government Analyst.

GOLD BAR ROBBERY
SEQUEL.ANOTHER CHINESE NOW
ARRESTED.

A third arrest has been made in connexion with the sensational robbery committed on board the steam launch Wo Fat Shing in Hongkong Harbour on the evening of October 12 last, when the crew was held up by armed men and the launch taken to North Point. The latest arrest was followed by the man's appearance before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning on a charge of participation.

Sub-Inspector Dorling prosecuted and asked for a date to be fixed for the hearing of the case.

The defendant was accordingly remanded till next Tuesday afternoon.

It will be recalled that shortly after 6 p.m. on October 12, last year, a consignment of gold bars was placed on the Wo Fat Shing for delivery on board the s.s. Prominent. During the trip across the harbour certain passengers who were allowed to travel by the launch and certain members of the crew took command of the boat at the point of revolvers and steamed her to North Point where she was grounded. The robbers then escaped in a motor car.

One man was subsequently arrested, and, after trial, was sentenced to three years' hard labour. In February, another arrest was effected and when the man was brought before the Kowloon Magistrate the robber sentenced to three years was called to give evidence, but he refused to implicate the defendant, who was accordingly acquitted.

KOWLOON CYCLING
NUISANCE.

TWO MORE CASES IN COURT.

The traffic police in Kowloon are still making efforts to suppress the dangerous practice of Chinese youths joy-riding on bicycles on the peninsula, and with the imposition of fines by the Magistrate the danger to motorists and pedestrians will, it is believed, be considerably lessened.

One lad who was charged before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning was said to have been riding in a zig-zag course on the right-hand side of Nathan Road. After travelling for some distance, he suddenly turned into a side street to avoid collision with a bus. He was chased by Sergeant Baysting and arrested.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$7, or ten days' hard labour. In a second case, the defendant was stated to have been learning to ride in Nathan Road opposite the old Po Hing Theatre. After warning the defendant to keep to the less frequented thoroughfares, his Worship imposed a fine of \$4.

ORPHAN ADMITS
STEALING.

CASE FOR THE BOYS' CLUB.

A twenty-year-old Chinese was charged before Mr. W. Schofield, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, with stealing a pair of trousers from outside a house in To Kwa Wan.

Sub-Inspector James, who prosecuted, said the defendant was stopped by a constable and when searched was found to have a pair of trousers concealed under his jacket. Enquiries were made and it was found that they had been stolen from the complainant's house.

When questioned, the defendant said he was an orphan without any fixed abode or employment and had gone to Hunghom to steal.

After ordering the defendant to receive seven strokes of the cane, his Worship remarked that he should be taken to the Boys' Club in Hongkong.

A WOMAN'S FEAR OF
DEATH.MADE HER WILL BEFORE AN
OPERATION.

"Now, on account of my suffering from belly disease and going to St. Paul's Hospital for operation, I am afraid that something unforeseen may happen," declared Li Fong, a married woman, in her will. She lived at 23, Western Street, first floor, West Point, and died at St. Paul's Hospital on March 21, this year, leaving Hongkong estate to the value of \$6,100.

Probate has been granted to her husband, Wong Hop-wa, stoker, living at 25, Western Street, and everything is bequeathed to him on trust for the son, Wong Wing-sau.

The Very Idea!

Three things there were which were too wonderful for Solomon's understanding, yea, four which he knew not. Modern science cannot claim to have thrown a little light on the mysteries surrounding three of them, though the fourth still eludes exact analysis, and will probably continue to do so. Meanwhile, despite the chill calculations of actuaries, most of us incline to trust less in the Law of Averages than in the experience of that very human rhymester who

never had a piece of bread
Particularly large and wide,
But down it fell upon the floor
And always on the buttered side!"

What all this really leads up to is the query, Why, if tea-cups in city teashops must become chipped in time, do they invariably chip first and most on the side of the rim that one drinks from? (I apologise for the ultimate proposition, but there are some problems in life which transcend mere grammar.)

A Scotsman was once standing looking across the Potomac river at Washington with his American guide. "George Washington was a very strong man, in his day," said the Yankee. "He was so strong that he could throw a silver dollar right across this river."

"G'wa' w' ye," returned the Scot, "it wad tak' a guld, strong caty to pit a stone over there." "Sure, nowadays it would, but you gotta remember that in these pre-war days the dollar went further than it does now," laughed the guide, pleased with his little story.

Jock was not to be outdone, so he rejoined "But Washington was a far stronger man than that, efer a". He hurled a sovereign over the Atlantic!"

Judge: Why have you not made these alimony payments?

Defendant: I can't start till week after next, Judge. There are still two instalments due on the engagement ring.

The late Bishop of Sodor and Man once found himself introduced at the Front as the Bishop of Sodom and Gomorrah, thereby, as he said, securing a large audience. His successor will at least be left in no doubt as to his correct title, for he is formally inducted as "Bishop of Man, of Sodor, of Sodor and Man, and of Sodor of Man." That seems to leave no loophole for misunderstanding; though there will also be the liability to that painful foreign perversion, "Archeveque de Siphon et de l'Homme."

"Sodor" is, of course, "south," a relic of the times when the diocese included the Hebrides—the "southern isles" as distinguished from the Orkneys. The distribution of "north" and "south" throughout these islands is an interesting lesson in geographical relativity. We have Norfolk ("north folk") in the southern half of England, and Sutherlandshire is the second most northerly county of Scotland.

Movie Star: I can never marry you, Joe, but—

He: But what?

Movie Star: If you'll come around at the studio to-morrow I'll introduce you to my double.

Under the Volstead Act it is no offence to drink liquor that you have had in your cellar prior to the Act becoming law. As is well known, there is an increasing amount of illicit distilling going on in the country districts, especially where boot-legging is more dangerous. The result is, as an American says, that they can all get a drink. "We've either got a little still, or still a little."

Three travelling salesmen arrived one night in Memphis, Tennessee, and wanted a drink. They were intelligent men, so they asked the nearest policeman where they should go. He took them down two blocks to the Methodist Church, and said, "Say, guys, I guess that's the only place in Memphis where you can't get a drink."

RUBBER SHARES.

THE LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following quotations and dividend on rubber shares:

Allenby's	\$1.15
Glencalys	1.30
Jimahs	1.10
Kodabs	2.40
Kempas	3.15
Lunas	1.30
Malaka Pindas	1.15
Pajams	1.15
Dividend—Sancroft 5% final.	

HOUSING BUSINESS EMPLOYEES.**SEVERAL CHINESE FIRMS SUMMONED.****LICENCES REQUIRED.**

The proprietors of a number of business houses in Des Voeux Road Central were summoned at the Magistrate's office this morning, for housing a large number of employees on their premises without the permission of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

Amongst the firms summoned were the Lai Wah Company of 147, Des Voeux Road Central; the Bakilly Company of 153-155, Des Voeux Road Central; the Sun Company, Des Voeux Road Central; the Wing On Company, 213, Des Voeux Road Central; the Hongkong and Shanghai Company Limited, 224-228 Des Voeux Road Central; the new Chen Kwong Company of 237-241 Des Voeux Road Central; and the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company, Limited.

The housing of employees by these various companies was described in the summons as "keeping a boarding house (Class VI)."

At Company's Expense.

Mr. D. L. Strellet, appearing for the Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company, said his clients had some doubt as to whether a licence would be required for their premises as they were housing the employees at the Company's expense, and, that being the case, they were distinguishable from common boarding houses, but not from an ordinary household employing a large number of servants.

Mr. R. E. Lindell, who heard the summons, said the law required that employers should take out a licence for allowing any of their employees to stay on the premises, but, in practice, the Secretary for Chinese Affairs took no action unless the number was more than ten.

Mr. Strellet next pointed out that the necessary licence was the mildest of all kinds, since only a fee of \$2 per year was required as compared to the other type of boarding house licences which cost from \$200 to \$2,000 a year. Furthermore, no security of any kind was necessary, and Mr. Strellet added that if there had been any offence, it was purely of a technical nature.

Warning and Summons.

The circumstances out of which the summons against his clients arose, was next touched upon by Mr. Strellet, who stated that on May 10, a sergeant visited the premises and issued what was understood to be a warning. Before anything could be done about the warning, a summons was served on the Company. That was on the day following the visit. The representative of the Company had since written to the S. C. A. giving full details, and Mr. Strellet informed his Worship that he did not think the case merited a fine at all.

In answer to his Worship, Sergeant Haywood, of the S. C. A., said no general warnings had been issued, but a case had been brought before the Court some time ago. Apparently that had no effect on the defendants.

Mr. Lindell told Mr. Strellet that he recalled a case about two months back which appeared in the English press but he could not say whether it appeared in the Chinese papers also. Still, that did not mean that the proprietor of the Nanyang Bros. Company must have seen it. He imposed a nominal fine of \$2.

Other Cases.

Mr. W. D. Owen appeared on behalf of the Sun Company and asked his Worship for a remand, which was granted.

In making the application, Mr. Owen said there was certain information his clients wanted to supply to the Secretary of Chinese Affairs and there was also certain information which they desired to obtain. Most of the owners had seen the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, but in regard to his client there were special circumstances which called for a remand.

Representatives of the Wing On Company, the Hongkong and Shanghai Company, the Bakilly Company, the Lai Wah Company and the new Cheng Kwong, were each fined \$2 and ordered to take steps to obtain a licence without further loss of time.

"ITALIA'S" FLIGHT BEGINS.**ANOTHER NORTH POLE AIR EXPEDITION.**

King's Bay, May 15. The airship "Italia" in which General Nobile is to make a tour of the North Pole, has taken off on, it is understood, a three day flight over Greenland and the North Polar regions generally.—*Router.*

BOY AND GIRL COMMUNISTS.**CAUSE TROUBLE IN SWATOW DISTRICT.****BURNING & KILLING.**

Swatow, May 15. From Taipei, a district up the Han River from Chaochowfu, comes news of the activity of student Communists.

Middle schools, and many higher elementary schools, also, in that district and north to the Fukien border have almost all been closed this year owing to the spread of Communist propaganda among the boy and girl scholars.

It is said that over 200 applied for admission to the Chief Government middle school in Chaochowfu, but instead of the customary entrance examinations they were required to write essays. Only two of these essays were free from Bolshevik sentiment, and the writers of the rest were all refused admission.

From the type of student refused admission, youths and girl students in their teens, Communist bands are formed, and they are giving serious trouble.

In one place, they burned and looted, killed and took people captive for ransom.

Some soldiers are operating with these bands, and in other places they work with Peasant Communists. They have apparently been intoxicated with propaganda before their minds are capable of judgment or deliberation, and are being exploited to do deeds which make them the despair and terror of the neighbourhood.

Whether there is any peril for the future from these bands, or whether they will disappear with the growth of good government and strong local administration under the new authorities, cannot yet be said. In general, however, it may certainly be said that this part of the province has improved, and there is an air of optimism among those who care for good order and a quiet life.—*Our Own Correspondent.*

QUARANTINE RULES.**BOATPEOPLE FINED AT MARINE COURT.**

At the Marine Court this morning, before Commr. J. B. Newill, D.S.O., R.N., Chan Hi-yau, a boat mistress, Chan Tim and Chau Man, boatmasters, were charged with approaching within 30 yards of the s.s. Shun Chih, without permission of the Port Health Officer, she flying the quarantine flag at the time.

All the accused pleaded not guilty.

Police evidence was to the effect that the boats were made fast alongside the ship, but on approach of the police launch they cast off and endeavoured to escape. They were overtaken and arrested and it was found that they were all carrying boarding house runners. This evidence was corroborated by the coxswain of the police launch.

Questioned by his Worship, the third defendant admitted that he was quite close to the ship, but had not made fast, while the other two stated that they were some 700 feet away from the vessel when arrested.

The case was considered proved and a fine of \$20, with the alternative of 20 days' imprisonment with hard labour, was inflicted in each case.

OPIUM ROUND WAIST.**CHINESE SMARTLY PUNISHED.**

In charging a Chinese with the possession of illicit opium, a police officer stated, at the Police Court this morning, that the man was seen to move about a great deal at the wharves. His movements were kept under observation, and in Eastern Street, yesterday, he was arrested and found to be carrying 40 taels of illicit opium, which was tied to his waist with a rag.

A fine of \$2,500, or six months' hard labour, was inflicted, by Mr. R. E. Lindell.

SQUALLS ARE PREDICTED.

To-day's Observatory report states:—The Korean depression is moving into the Sea of Japan. The Indo-China depression is stationary. An anticyclone has formed over North China. The forecast up to noon tomorrow is:—Southerly or variable winds, moderate; squally; overcast; rain.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S TRUCE.**FULL TEXT OF HIS TELEGRAM.****"THE SHIP OF STATE RAPIDLY SINKING."****APPEAL TO PEOPLE.**

Peking, May 9. Generalissimo Chang Tso-lin's circular telegram was sent this evening to all the leading civil and military authorities of the North and South.

The text of the telegram is as follows: "Civil war has been going on for several years since the communists attempted to ruin the country. 'The South-Eastern Provinces in China have repeatedly undergone indescribable sufferings, of which I have heard a good deal, invariably with a feeling of pain. I could not bear to see the Bolshevization of the nation and, responding to the call of Providence, I determined to lead my troops in a campaign against Bolshevism.

A Common Cause.

"From the beginning I declared that I would regard my personal foes as friends if only they concurred with me in the suppression of Bolshevism. On the other hand, I made up my mind to deliver a decisive blow to communism with a view to its total elimination. Wherever my troops went strict orders were issued for the maintenance of discipline and for protection of the lives and property both of Chinese and foreigners. For I have always apprehended that civil war might affect diplomacy and thereby impair China's friendly relations with the Powers. 'During the last year or two unfortunate international incidents have happened in Canton, Hankow, Nanking and Tsinan. 'It is highly regrettable that foreigners have been involved in our domestic struggles. If this state of affairs is allowed to continue, I shall be unable to face the whole nation as well as the friendly Powers. In view of this situation I have ordered my victorious troops at Changteh and along the Shansi Railway to cease hostilities immediately.

Wants Fair Decision.

"As regards national politics, I will not be insistent if our people can agree on a fair and impartial decision. The question of right or wrong rests with the people. 'I have been in military service since my youth. As an old resident in Manchuria I know perfectly well the evil influence of communism and the preventive measures taken by other nations. Indeed, I feel that my personal experience in that line qualifies me for a better view of the whole question than many prominent men of the country.

The Only Means.

"Knowing that certain traitors, deeply imbued with the idea of communism and ignorant of the consequences in its wake, were sure to bring havoc to the country, I considered the extermination of communism and extreme caution in diplomatic dealings as the sole means of attaining our independence. 'At present there seems to be no end to civil strife and the ship of State is sinking rapidly. I hope the people will come to their senses and save the country from destruction. This, briefly, is my appeal, and I hope to hear from you all.—(Signed) Chang Tso-lin."

LALOR RESCUE IS RECALLED.**REV. F. TOCHER RECEIVES DECORATION.****BRAVERY RECOGNISED**

Hankow, May 8. The British Consulate here was the scene of a pleasing ceremony at noon yesterday when Rear-Admiral Hugh Tweedie decorated the Rev. Forbes Tocher with the insignia of a Commander of the British Empire in recognition of his outstanding services in effecting the release of Captain Lalor of the Siangtan, who was captured by bandits in the early part of this year.

In his speech Rear-Admiral Tweedie paid the highest tribute to Mr. Tocher's bravery. It had been hoped, said Rear-Admiral Tweedie, that the Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Tyrwhitt, would be there to make the presentation, but he had been unavoidably delayed. In conclusion the Admiral referred to the generosity of Messrs. Butterfield and Swire, who immediately found the funds for Captain Lalor's ransom directly the bandits' demands were presented.

Mr. Tocher made a brief and modest reply to the Admiral's speech. After thanking him for the complimentary expressions, he drew attention to the bravery of the two Chinese assistants who had accompanied him on his various meetings with the bandits at imminent peril to their own lives.

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?**TO-DAY'S QUESTIONS.**

The following general knowledge paper has been taken from the *Daily Express*. Answers, for those who need them, will be found on Page 14 of this issue.

1. What is the correct term for the speaker or chairman of a convention?
2. Who holds this office in the Lower House of Canterbury Convocation?
3. What wrote the following: "A Shipwrecked Lady," "The Wind in the Willows," "A Pair of Blue Eyes"?
4. Name the King's racing yacht.
5. What is Helston, Cornwall, noted for?
6. What is the rule for adding the suffix "able" to verbs (a) ending in mute "e," (b) ending in "ate," to make into adjectives?
7. State the colour of the following: Tiger sapphires; amethyst; beryl.
8. What are Beefters?
9. How many acres are there in a square mile?
10. What famous character in fiction kept on saying, "In short!"
11. Why did Milton write "Areopagitica"?
12. What fruit in mythology is connected with the Hesperides?
13. Given the length of the radius of a circle, how would you find the length of (a) its diameter, (b) its circumference?

tion of communism and extreme caution in diplomatic dealings as the sole means of attaining our independence.

"At present there seems to be no end to civil strife and the ship of State is sinking rapidly. I hope the people will come to their senses and save the country from destruction. This, briefly, is my appeal, and I hope to hear from you all.—(Signed) Chang Tso-lin."

THE PEAK CHURCH MEETING.**WEDDING AND SERVICE FEES DISCUSSED.****CLERGY HONORARIUM.**

The question of fees to be paid to clergymen officiating at the Peak Church and also the fees to be charged for weddings was discussed at length at the annual general meeting of the Church held last evening in the Cathedral Hall. The chair was taken Mr. W. L. Pattenden and amongst those present were the Right Rev. the Bishop of Victoria, the Very Rev. the Dean (the Rev. A. Swann), Lady Pollock, Mr. Justice Jacks and Mrs. Jacks, Colonel and Mrs. H. G. Riley, the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald, Mr. J. W. C. Bonnar and Dr. J. H. Sanders.

The proceedings were opened by a short prayer by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald.

The Accounts.

Col. H. G. Riley (Hon. Treasurer) proposing the adoption of the balance sheet, said that the deficit of \$250 was accounted for by the fact that while the whole of the expenses entailed by the memorial window to Mr. and Mrs. Bowdler had been met, the sale of Straits war loan had not been completed at the time when the balance sheet was made up. No payments had been made to any clergy this year.

The accounts were passed on the proposition of Colonel H. G. Riley, seconded by Dr. J. H. Sanders.

Secretary's Report.

The Very Rev. the Dean (Hon. Secretary) read his report as follows:

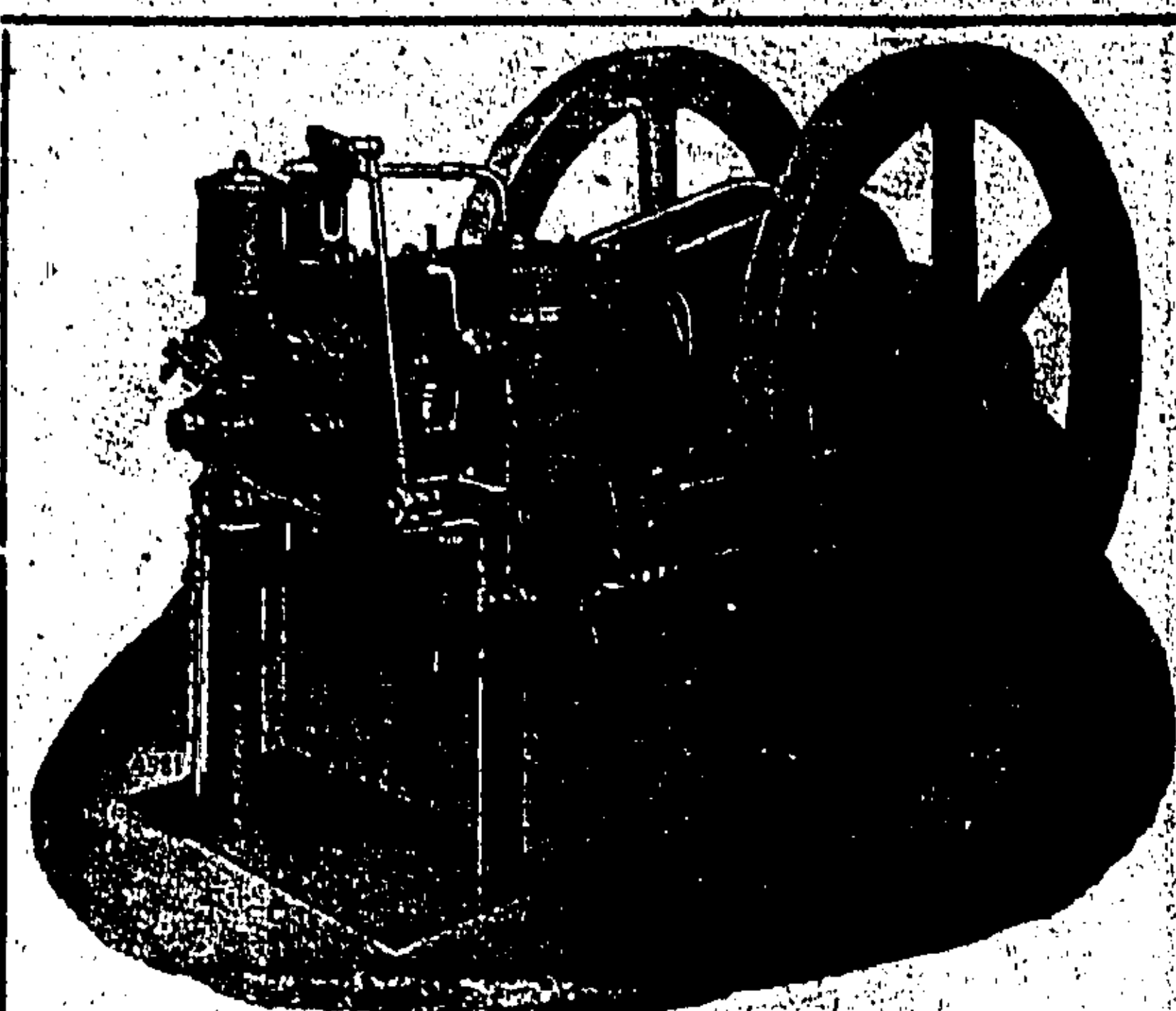
Services.—During the past year there has been Holy Communion in the Peak Church every Sunday at 8.15 a.m.

Committee.—Two meetings of the Committee have been held. Lieut.-Col. H. G. Riley has taken the place of Mr. D. E. G. Nicholson as Hon. Treasurer, and Mrs. Riley was elected on to the Committee in place of Mrs. Wood. At the Committee meeting on January 27th, 1928, a resolution of appreciation of the Rev. H. Copley Moyle's long services as Hon. Secretary was unanimously adopted. I suggest that this meeting endorse the Committee's action in this respect. Dean Swan was elected Hon. Secretary.

Memorial Window.—The window to be placed in the Church in memory of the late Mr. and Mrs. Bowdler will shortly be installed. It was dispatched from England on April 15th. The contractor has been instructed to be ready to fit it as soon as it arrives. The maker's account of £200 has been paid.

Vestry Roof.—In the middle of March, through a beam falling from the roof of the Vestry, it was discovered that white ants had been at work in it. Since the condition of the roof was critical Dr. Sanders, at the Secretary's request, consulted the Church

(Continued on Page 11.)

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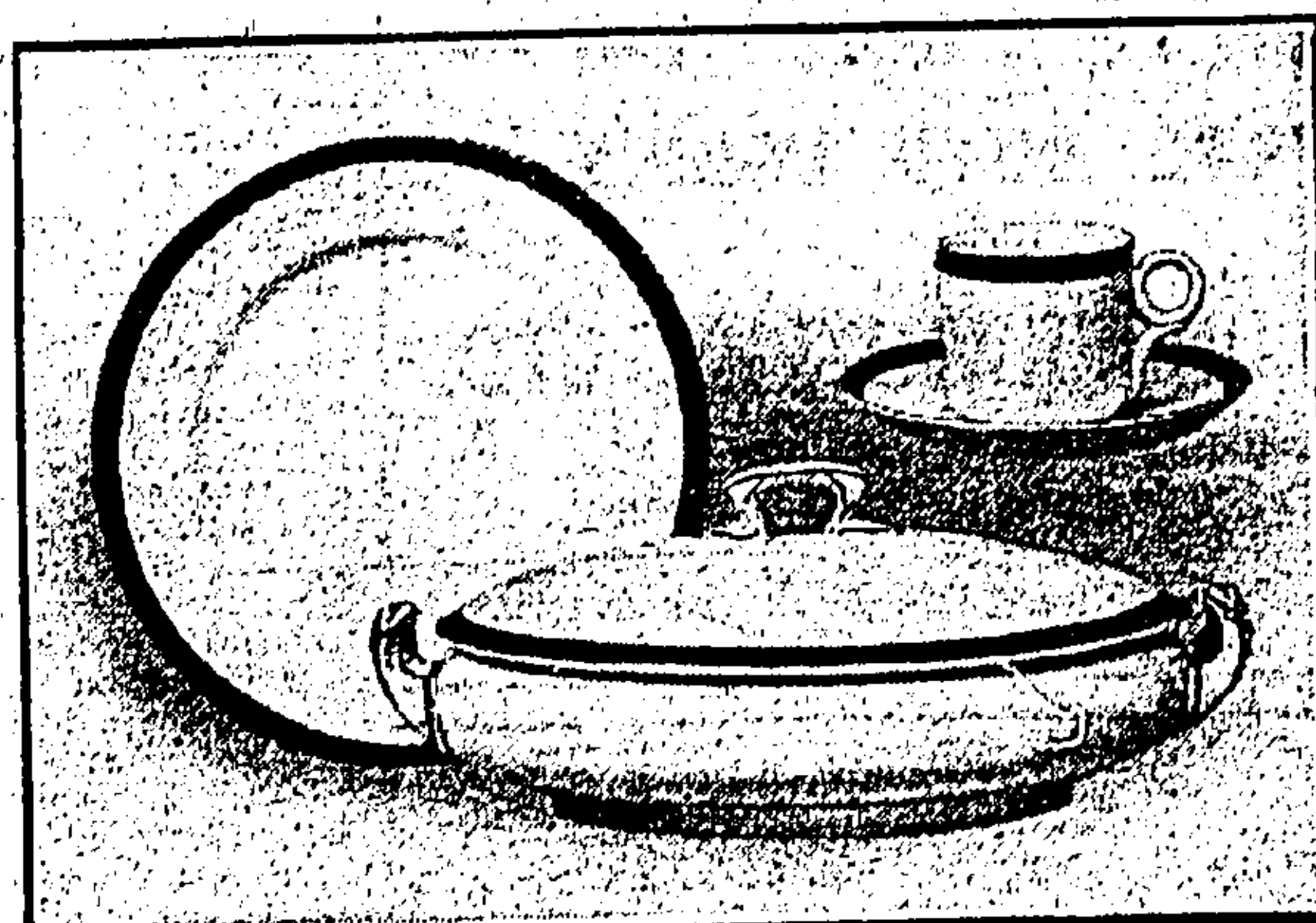
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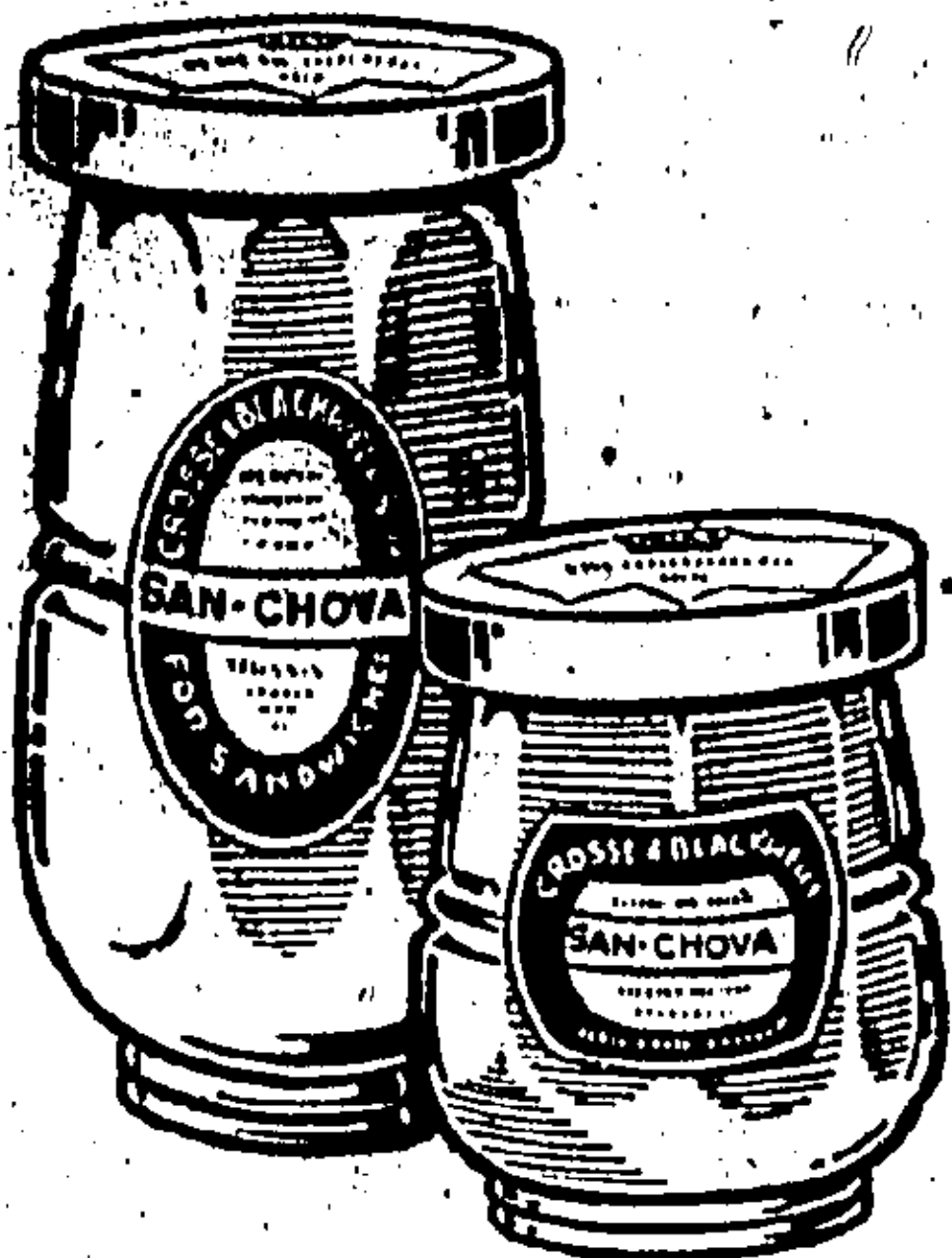
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"Do you learn anything from the sign, dear?"
"Yes, it seems I've been using the wrong kind of shaving soap!"

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The Bathing Picnic Season is here. See that San Chova is included in your tea basket.

It makes delicious sandwiches—Something really different from the ordinary fare.

It is also a Crosse and Blackwell product, so you may be sure of its goodness. Yet it costs no more than any ordinary fish paste—and it's British!

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THE WORLD OF SPORT

W. INDIES CRICKET TEAM.

SEVENTEEN MEMBERS OF A STRONG PARTY.

THEIR CREDENTIALS.

[By P. F. Warner in the Observer] Some thirty years ago I was standing out in the long-field in a match between Antigua and Lord Hawke's XI. The local wickets were falling fast when a native spectator remarked: "Never mind, Mr. Pelham, sah, we shall yet propel our flag among the nations as de Colony which has humbled its Mudder."

This season the West Indies are to play three Test matches in this country—at Lord's 23, 25, 26, Old Trafford, July 21, 23, 24, and the Oval, August 11, 13, 14, when they will attempt to "humble" our cricketing pride, and their first venture in the sphere of international cricket will be watched with sympathetic interest.

It is not easy to gauge, exactly, their strength. We saw high promise in the team which was here in 1923, and since then we are told that their cricket, as was only to be expected after that tour and the visit of Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe's M.C.C. side to the West Indies in 1925-26, has come on rapidly. Certainly their scoring on their own wickets rivals very nearly that of the Australians. Much will depend on the weather. In a really fine and warm summer they may surprise us, but cold and wet "play the devil" with people accustomed to continuous warmth and sunshine.

The side consists of seventeen players, captained by R. K. Nunes, Barbados supplies five representatives, and Trinidad, Jamaica, and British Guiana four each. The team is as follows:

R. K. Nunes (Jamaica) (capt.)
E. A. Rae (Jamaica.)
F. R. Martin (Jamaica.)
O. C. Scott (Jamaica.)
C. Challenger (Barbados.)
E. L. Bartlett (Barbados.)
E. L. G. Hoard (Barbados.)
G. Francis (Barbados.)
H. G. Griffith (Barbados.)
L. S. Constantine (Trinidad.)
J. A. Small (Trinidad.)
W. St. Hill (Trinidad.)
C. Roach (Trinidad.)
C. R. Browne (British Guiana.)
C. V. Wight (British Guiana) (vice-capt.)
J. Neblett (British Guiana.)
M. P. Fernandes (British Guiana.)

Originally G. A. Dewhurst, Trinidad, was to have formed one of the team, but he was unable to obtain leave, and his place has been taken by Fernandes. Bartlett, Griffith, Hoard, Martin, Neblett, Rae, Roach, St. Hill, Wight, and Scott are new to England cricket grounds.

Provision for Casualties.

Seventeen players seems an enormous number to bring over. It means six men standing down from every match, which does not help the form of individuals, and is a constant worry to the captain and his advisers. Much, of course, depends on circumstances. One has known an English team in Australia which had so many casualties in the shape of illness and accident that when the first Test match arrived actually only eleven men out of sixteen were fit to take the field, but the ideal number for a tour is fourteen, which includes the reserve wicket-keeper.

The original number selected was sixteen, but the excellent bowling of Scott, for Jamaica v. Hon. L. H. Tennyson's XI, led to an insistent demand for his inclusion, and on the opinion of one who has seen him bowl recently, his selection is a wise move. "Scott" writes my informant, "is a good slow leg-break bowler who keeps a fine length. He takes a short run, is light on his feet, and can bowl for long spells like Grimmett, the Australian. He also sends down a good fast ball on occasions. He is 34."

The team will be "up against" a formidable proposition in tackling the great batting strength of the England XI, and I do not think that, with the luck evenly distributed, we should be in any danger of defeat in the Test matches, but, as has been suggested before, no one knows how strong the West Indies really are, and it would be foolish to underestimate them.

Fast Bowlers.

They have several fast bowlers, but no one of extreme pace, unless Constantine has developed, and

THE DERBY.

PRICES QUOTED IN LONDON.

The following are the latest prices quoted on the Derby, received by private wire advices from London:

4/1	Fairway.
9/2	Flamingo.
6/1	Ranjit Singh.
7/1	Royal Minstrel.
14/1	The Wheelbarrow.
14/1	Parviz.
15/1	Gang Warily.
15/1	Pharomond.
16/1	Black Watch.
16/1	Hermit II.
16/1	Maer Hills.
100/7	Sunny Trace.
100/8	O'Curry.
100/6	Scatter.
100/6	John O'London.
100/6	Buland.
20/1	San Marino.
33/1	Royal Crusader.

LOCAL BILLIARDS.

FRIENDLY MATCH AT CHINESE Y.M.C.A.

The friendly match in billiards between the Catholic Union Club and the Chinese Y.M.C.A. played at the Y.M.C.A. building resulted in a win for the Y.M.C.A. team. The highest break (82) was made by E. Nattall.

Chinese Y.M.C.A. Catholic Union Club.	
K. C. Leung	150 J. Remedios
W. L. Wong	150 E. Vas
T. C. Cheak	129 E. Nuttall
S. K. Shin	150 P. Castilho
K. S. Mah	110 M. Baptista
P. S. Fiew	150 E. Remedios
Total	839 Total 721

DOUBLE CENTURY.



Hendren, the Middlesex Cricketer, who yesterday scored 200 and 94 against Hampshire, in a match which was noteworthy for no fewer than six centuries. Hendren scored centuries in both previous matches in his country.

the best of their bowlers may well prove to be Griffith, fast medium, who comes quickly off the pitch, and bowls a good yorker. It is said that he does not stand punishment too well, and if this is true he must cure himself of a defect which would be fatal against Hobbs, Sutcliffe, Hammond, and Co. Francis and Browne we know already as bowlers of quality; Neblett is a slow left-hander with a nice action and variation of pace; Hoard bowls slow right, and Small—a most attractive batsman—fast medium.

As for the batting, Challenger is a great player. He is 40 this year, but he may well give our bowlers trouble. St. Hill is highly spoken of. He is said to be an even better batsman than Challenger, and if that is so he must be good indeed. Nunes, the captain, and Martin are both left-handed. Nunes has a strong defence, and is a difficult man to get out, while one who saw Martin batting against Tennyson's XI. describes him as "a beautiful player."

Head is a great run-getter in Barbados; Wight, the vice-captain, and an old Oxonian, is said to be "an attractive batsman, and a splendid fielder." Rae a big hitter and a safe, long-field; Roach "a change bowler, useful bat, and capital fielder;" Bartlett made 99 not out in one of the three trial matches which recently took place in Barbados and on the form shown then the side was elected.

Nunes and Fernandes will share the wicket-keeping, and we all remember with pleasure the fielding of the last side, with Constantine a most brilliant cover-point. The West Indies should prove an interesting side, and the better cricket they play the more everyone in this country will be pleased.

SEVENTEEN MORE CENTURIES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

century for the first time this season. Against Essex at Leyton, Yorkshire made 514 for 6 wickets in their first innings, and enforced the follow-on, but a good stand in Essex's second innings, robbed them of complete victory, though the Southern county had not drawn level when stumps were drawn.

The scores were:

Yorkshire: 514 (for 6 wickets decd.).
Essex: 226 and 223 (for 2 wickets).

Sutcliffe and Holmes made a fine stand for the first wicket, though both succumbed in quick time after the first wicket fell. Sutcliffe made 129 and Holmes 136. Of the later batsmen, Leyland was outstanding with a contribution of 133.

Essex did badly in response, but in their second innings made a gallant stand. O'Connor scored rapidly from the start as will be observed from his contribution of 130 (not out) in a total of 223.

HAMMOND AS BOWLER.

Brings Victory to Gloucester in New Way.

Hammond showed up as a bowler rather than as a bat in the match between Sussex and Gloucester at Brighton. After scoring 333 in their first innings, Gloucester won by eight wickets, the scores being:

Gloucester: 333 and 49 (for 2 wickets).
Sussex: 178 and 202.

Dipper, Gloucester's opening batsman, contributed 119 to their first innings total.

Forced to follow on, Sussex found Hammond in particular fine form with the ball, his medium paced bowling proving most de-capitive. He took 6 wickets for 62 runs, and robbed Sussex of any chance of recovery.

A NOTTS VICTORY.

Somerset Outplayed at Nottingham.

Notts came into form with a seven wickets victory over Somerset in a somewhat featureless match at Nottingham. The Somerset team was forced to follow on, and leaving Notts requiring 87 to win, these secured at a cost of three wickets.

The scores were:

Notts: 333 and 87 (for 3 wickets).
Somerset: 159 and 260.

No player reached three figures, and there was no conspicuous bowling performance.

TOURISTS DRAW.

Hobbs and Sandham in Partnership.

Hobbs and Sandham, Surrey's brilliant first wicket pair, made their 128th partnership of a hundred runs, in the match at the Oval against the touring West Indies team.

As a matter of fact, they batted brilliantly and were unopposed when the declaration was made with centuries to their credit. It was Hobbs' 149th century of his first-class career.

The match was drawn, the scores being:

Surrey: 285 and 253 (for 0 wickets decd.).
West Indies: 318 and 118 (for 6 wickets).

Gregory, whose highest score last season was 55, made 96 in Surrey's first innings.

Hobbs and Sandham made light of the West Indies bowling in the second innings, Hobbs scoring a trifle the faster than his colleague and contributing 123 (not out). Sandham made 108 (not out).

When the declaration was made, the visitors had a sporting chance of victory, but 6 wickets fell for only 118 runs.

CURIOUS BOWLING.

An Even Game At Leicester.

Kent won on the first innings after a very even game against Leicestershire at Leicester. The match was remarkable for two curious bowling feats, one on each side.

Bale took 4 Kent wickets for 8 runs, in an innings of 255 and Ashdown took four Leicestershire wickets for 9 runs in an innings of 234.

The scores were:

Kent: 255 and 311.
Leicestershire: 234 and 100 (for 2 wickets).

Leicestershire were at no time in danger of defeat, bad weather on Monday interfering with the game.

DERBY AVERT DEFEAT.

First Century by Glamorgan Player.

A sound display in their second innings saved Derby from defeat by Glamorgan at Ilkeston, Derby-

SHARE PRICES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

The following is the list of local share quotations issued to-day:

Banks.
Hongkong Bank, \$127 1/2 b.
Chartered Bank, \$21 b.
Mercantile A. & B., \$33 1/2 n.
P. and O., \$24 n.
East Asia, \$75 n.

Insurance.

Canton Ins., \$560 s.
Union Ins., \$346 n.
North China Ins., Tls. 140 n.
Yangtze Ins., \$47 b.
China Underwriters, \$21 b.
China Fire, \$220 b.
H. K. Fire Ins., \$750 n.

Shipping.

Douglases, \$40 s.
H. K. Steamboats, \$23 b.
H. K. Tugs, \$21 s.
Indo-China, (Def.) \$78 b.
Shell Trans., 90/- n.
Union Waterboats, \$201 b.

Mining.

Benguets, \$11 n.
Kailans, 60/- b.
Langkats, Tls. \$13 1/2 n.
Shai Exploration, Tls. 2.35 n.
Rauks, \$4 n.
Tronohs, 17/6 b.

Docks, etc.

Kowloon Wharves, \$130 b.
Whampoa Docks, \$41 s.
China Providents, \$5.75 s.
Hongkwa, Tls. 159 b.
New Engineering, Tls. 5 b.
Shanghai Docks, Tls. 109 b.

Cottons.

Ewo Cottons, Tls. 8.75 b.
Orientals, Tls. 3 b.
Shai Cottons, Tls. 55 (old) n.

Lands, Hotels, etc.

H. and S. Hotels, \$3.45 b.
H. K. Lands, \$64 1/2 s.
Shai Lands Tls. 144 b.

Humphreys, \$14 1/2 n.

Realties, \$3.25 b.

Territorials, \$1 n.

Public Utilities.

Tramways, \$24 1/2 s.
Peak Trams, (old) \$13 1/2 b.
Star Ferries, \$64 1/2 n.

China Lights, (Old.) \$11.40 s.

H'kong Electric, \$69 1/2 b.

Macao Electric, \$26 1/2 b.

Telephones, \$4.70 b.

China Buses, Tls. 7 1/2 n.

Singapore Traction, 11/9 b.

Industrials.

China Sugars, \$3 1/2 n.

Malabons, \$24 1/2 n.

Canton Ice, \$4 n.

Cementa (Comb.), \$9 1/2 s.

Ropes (Old) \$7 1/2 s.

United Asbestos \$10 n.

Stores &c.

Dairy Farms, \$22 1/2 s.

Watsons, \$14 n.

Der A. Wing, 50 n.

Lane Crawford, \$3.75 b.

Macintosh, \$22 s.

Sinceres, \$11 b.

Wm. Powells, \$3 s.

Miscellaneous.

Amusements, \$29 s.

Constructions, \$11 s.

B'quo Ind. G. Bonds, 62% b.

H. K. G. Loan, 7 1/2 X. Interest

Frere.

shire. Glamorgan gained points for a lead on the first innings.

The scores were:

Derby: 189 and 314.

Glamorgan: 282 and 103 (for 3 wickets).

Glamorgan owed their first innings lead of 93 principally to a fine century by Hills. This player, a newcomer, who only played 14 innings last season, during which his top score was 39, hit up 111 before his wickets were taken. It was the first century of his career in first-class cricket.

HALLOWS BRILLIANT.

Makes Century in Each Innings.

Hallows, the Lancashire first wicket bat, who has demonstrated his fine form this season by scoring a century in every Lancashire match so far, improved upon that by achieving a three-figure score in each of the innings against Warwick.

Only once before has he had the honour, against Leicestershire in 1924, when he made 112 (not out) and 103 (not out).

Lancashire could not force a win in spite of an early declaration owing to the fine resistance offered by Norman Kilner, who scored 137 (not out) in Warwick's second innings total of 231 (for 1 wicket).

The scores were:

Lancashire: 340 and 232 (for 4 wickets decd.).

Warwick: 205 and 231 (for one wicket).

Hallows made 123 in the Lancashire first innings, while Warwick's score was kept down by Iddon, who took 8 wickets for 50 runs.

Going in a second time, Hallows playing with a certain amount of restraint again, reached his century, his score being 101 (not out) when the declaration was made.

Kilner defied the Lancashire bowling, scoring 137 runs with- out defeat.—*Reuter.*

PRIZES PRESENTED.

WINNERS OF BASKET BALL CONTEST.

On the occasion of the closure of the Inter-Schools Basketball Competitions for the season, the Director of Education (Mr. A. E. Wood) yesterday presented the trophies to the winners, who are St. Paul's College, as regards the Senior Division, and the King Wah College, as regards the Junior. The function was held on the Basketball Ground of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at Bridges Street, there being present a very large number of interested spectators.

The President of the Hongkong Basketball Association (Mr. E. G. Stewart) presided at the ceremony with a brief address in which he congratulated the winners of both Divisions, remarking that the King Wah was to be particularly praised for that they not only won the Junior Division but also took second place in the Senior, missing winning this trophy also by but a small margin. If they had won in both Divisions they would be only duplicating the feat which they performed two years ago.

He expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by officials of the association, amongst whom he named Mr. Ko Sik-wai, the Secretary of the Basketball League, Mr. Leung Si-sang, the Secretary of the Schools Section, and Mr. Richard Shim, of St. Paul's College. In this connection he also placed on record their indebtedness to the Chinese Y.M.C.A. officials who had started the League and who had, all through, helped it along with such success as they had seen that day.

The Director of Education also congratulated the winners, and dwelt on the fact as being very creditable that all the 18 teams in the League had carried through their programme without missing any game, although for some of them it represented an effort being made against considerable leeway. He commented on the combination of energy, accuracy and teamwork which the game of basketball presented. It was a splendid game.

He associated himself with Mr. Stewart in their appreciation of the services rendered by the officials, including Mr. Stewart himself, and concluding, wished the Hongkong Basketball League continued success.

An exhibition game between St. Paul's, winners of the Senior League, and The Rest, was then played, and resulted in a win for the former by 26 points to 17.

BETTER SCENERY BY TRAIN.

LORD CRAWFORD AND 'GAUDY' PETROL PUMPS.

Oxford, Apr. 16.
"English scenery," said the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres at today's session of the Geographical Association, held in the Arlosh Hall, "is at first sight less remarkable than that of most other countries, but it is scenery which typifies the national character—dignified, sober, and full of repose."

"We talk a good deal about town-planning," said Lord Crawford, who represented the Society for the Preservation of Rural England, "but we are inclined in this, as in all things, to move slowly. Where the safeguarding of our country scenery is concerned there is a danger that we may be too late. I am not in the least opposed to bungalows, or week-ends, or motor-cars, or anything which results from the rapid development of traffic, but I want the town to be town and the country to be country. The danger is not in the urbanising of the country but in the suburbanising of it."

"False Psychology."
"It is deplorable to me to think that if I want to see the scenery of rural England I can see it better if I travel by train than if I travel by road."

"Rural planning is, in many ways, more necessary than town planning. The gaudy petrol pumps which disfigure our countryside are the outcome of a piece of false psychology. Petrol, in my opinion, is probably the best preservative power in the world, and yet we all associate petrol with the most vulgar and ostentatious advertisements."

"And all this is based upon such a mistake. Why, when you buy petrol, should you have to gaze upon a pillar of orange, red, or green? The people who erect them have an idea that such things make a permanent impression, but they are entirely wrong."

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Empress of Russia left Kobe at noon to-day and is due at Yokohama at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The P. and O. S. S. Mizogoro left Singapore at 2 p.m. on the 14th instant, and is due here at 5 p.m. on the 20th.

The P. and O. S. S. Devanah left Singapore at noon on the 15th instant, and is due here at 6 a.m. on the 21st.

The m.v. Agra (Swedish East Asiatic Co.) left Antwerp on the 7th instant, and is due here on or about June 16th.

The m.v. Delhi (Swedish East Asiatic Co.) left Hamburg on the 15th instant, and is due here on or about June 17th.</



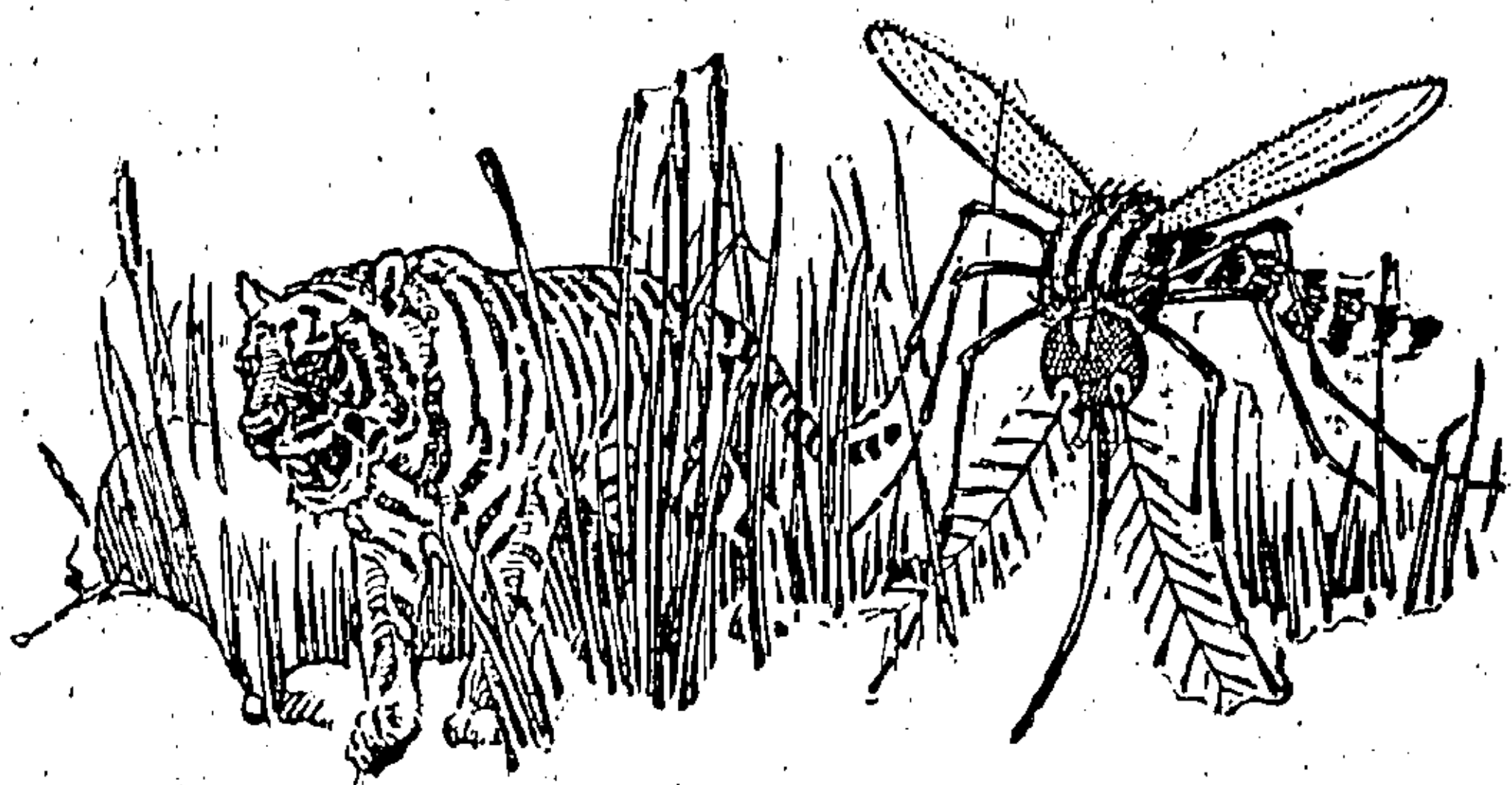
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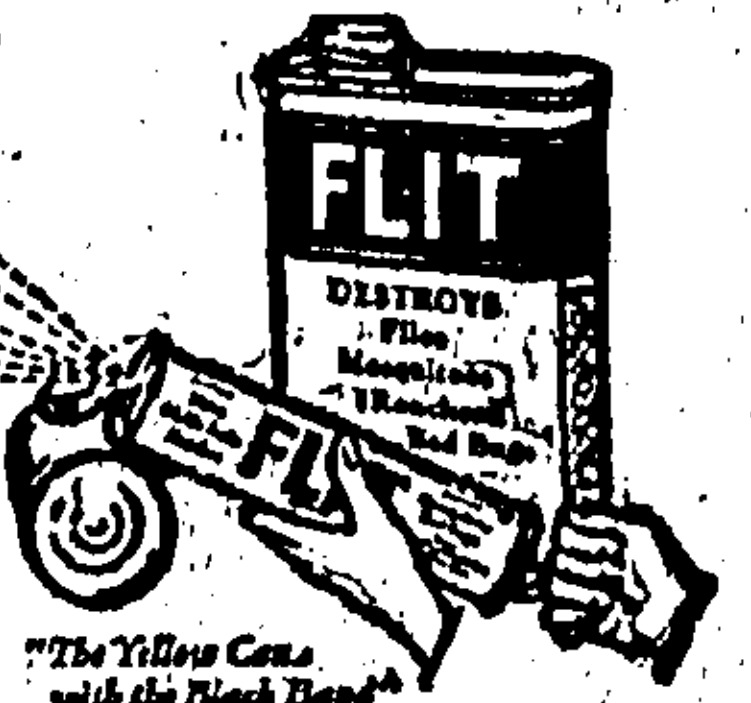
Flit spray clears the house in a few minutes of disease-bearing flies, mosquitoes, bed bugs, roaches, ants, and fleas. It searches out the cracks where insects hide and breed, destroying their eggs. Flit spray kills moths and their larvae, which eat holes. It will save your clothing. Easy to use. Will not stain.

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ROACHES MOTHS FLEAS



CAMPAIGN AGAINST DISEASE.

(Continued from page 9.)

diseases in the present manner of refuse disposal. In my opinion the refuse should be burnt in properly constructed destructors and not accumulated for carriage in barges to be later dumped in the sea.

Here again, when I ventured to suggest the advisability of the erection of destructors, the suggestion was stated not only to be costly but impracticable. The authorities said that our refuse contained too large a percentage of moisture and so could not be burnt. But I have seen the latest type of destructor in the Borough of Marylebone and was told they could deal with refuse containing 95 percent of moisture, and I was struck with the thorough manner in which its incineration was effected. But we are told that in seaside places, the efficient method of refuse disposal is to dump it into the sea. This is probably effective in England, where a strong tide disposes of everything cast into the sea, but in this Colony I think everything cast into the sea returns to rest on our shores, and our bathing beaches are rendered offensive and unhealthy. The experiments with floats carried out two years ago in the month of November are not convincing. If the floats do not land on our shores the refuse does. Now this matter of dealing with refuse should be taken up.

Tuberculosis.

The methods for the prevention of tuberculosis are well-known, and can easily be combined with the treatment. The causes flourish in darkness—in the absence of sunlight—and in dampness. The provisions of the Building Ordinance as regards fresh air and sunlight should be strictly enforced and in new buildings and tenement houses special attention should be paid to this. If fresh air and sunshine cannot be brought into the house, the patient should be taken out into the fresh air and sunshine. This could be done with some gentle compulsion. In my opinion a regular plan of campaign should be undertaken by this unfortunately named "Sanitary Board," which should be renamed the "General Board of Health," to instruct the people and sufferers as to the means they should adopt towards the prevention and amelioration of this disease. Pouring gallons of Cod Liver Oil and cough mixture down their throats is not all that is required. A campaign of instruction should be instituted.

Diphtheria, influenza, and puerperal fever are other diseases which might be investigated with a view to their prevention and suppression.

A Preventible Disease.

Tetanus of the newly born.—The official report records 64 deaths of children under one month in 1926. This is an ominously preventable disease, and I note that Professor Wang of the University undertook an investigation into this subject and attributes its incidence to the application of some Chinese powder to the navel of the newly-borns. This interesting piece of work reflects credit on the investigator and should save many infants' lives in future.

Summing up I may say that the application of methods of prevention in the diffusion of diseases have been woefully neglected in this Colony. The authorities have adopted an attitude of apathetic acquiescence when it was their bounden duty to direct inquiry and research into the local conditions of these infectious diseases. There are well equipped laboratories, there are able and well trained men on the spot. It is no excuse that men are too much engaged in their routine work, for memorable and far-reaching discoveries have been made by general practitioners. Koch, a general practitioner in the country, discovered the tubercle bacillus in the interval of his daily work. Manson, a general practitioner in Amoy, discovered the *Filaria Laveran*, an Army surgeon discovered the malaria parasite and Ross, another Army surgeon worked out its conveyance by the mosquito, and so on. I only want to emphasize the fact that costly laboratories, well equipped with modern apparatus and instruments of precision are not all that is required. The Research worker is like the poet, born not made, and we have here in this Colony ample material for research by which men will gain undying fame, even if no money!

Want of Courage.

Let us hope now that the Government have got a Director of Medical and Sanitary Services that they will be guided by him as to the subjects and means of investigation: that it will not be as the French saying is, "the more you change, the more it remains the same." Alas, poor P.C.M.O.!

As it is the fashion in these parts to quote from Chinese classics may I also quote from

Confucius: "To see the right thing and not to do it, is want of courage."

With these words I wish to put before the board for its approval the motion: "That this Board respectfully suggests to the Authorities the propriety of setting in action investigations into the possibility of devising means for the prevention of the prevalent infectious diseases, such as Typhoid, Malaria, Tuberculosis, etc. It further suggests that such investigations might be undertaken by local medical men under the direction of the Government, and that their reports be published for the guidance of the community."

Second's Remarks.

Dr. S. C. Ho in seconding Dr. Koch's motion said: There is one point I would like to mention. It seems to me the whole keynote of Dr. Koch's speech lies in this question—that there is a lack of public education in this Colony. If the Government were to appoint a committee or to form a council of general health education in the Colony, a lot of good can be derived. You take England for instance. Every baby born to the world is looked after from the day it is born to the time it leaves school.

The examination of school children is carried out to a certain extent in this Colony but this is done for the greater part in British schools and not in the Chinese schools. If the Government employed medical men to come forward and give lectures and demonstrations to the community I am sure, the prevention of tuberculosis and other diseases will be effective and that the diseases will die away in time.

Dr. Tso's Speech.

Addressing the meeting Dr. S. W. Tso said: I see that the first part of the motion asks the Government to take action in making investigations. So far as I have seen, since I have been in the Board, I cannot blame the Government that they have not taken action in the investigation at all. The beautiful part of the motion lies in the last part, that is, the suggestion that the investigation might be taken up by medical men under the direction of the Government. Nothing gives me more pleasure than to hear that the local practitioners are to take an interest in these investigations and try to make some suggestions in order to try and prevent infectious diseases.

There is nothing better anyone can do than to enlist the services of the Chinese medical practitioners here, because they know the condition much better than any scientific man who come here to make investigations for a month or so. This investigation by an expert from abroad is only superficial as they are not aware of the actual living conditions in this Colony while the Chinese medical expert must know better.

It is very nice to have scientific schemes brought forward by the Government but their carrying out would depend largely on the degree in which they conform with the living conditions in this Colony. I am glad Chinese medical practitioners are asked to make suggestions and I am sure the motion is very useful and I think will bear fruit if the Government will take the initiative by asking the doctors to go into the matter.

Chairman's Reply.

After Dr. G. W. Pope had made observations on certain medical matters raised by Dr. Koch, the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Carrie, addressing the Board, expressed his opinion that the matter of the condition in which food was exposed for sale in the market was within the province of the Sanitary Department. It struck him throughout the whole of Dr. Koch's speech, except in regard to the remarks as to the cause of various diseases, that the Department was referred to where it should have been the Board. When he first saw the resolution, he wondered whether the Board was only asked to bring to the notice of the Government that research into the causes was required, but it was admitted that the causes were known and the resolution is only to ask the Government to devise means of preventing them.

Speaking of the power of the Board Mr. Carrie, quoting from local Ordinances said that the Board had power to make bye-laws in regard to the prevention, as far as possible and the mitigation of any epidemic, contagious or infectious disease. The Board had had that power for 25 years and he thought it had done a great deal to prevent the disease mentioned in Dr. Koch's speech.

Dr. Koch had mentioned the case of typhoid and a question of research. That was of course, largely a matter of staff. They had recently had one assistant medical officer attached to the staff and two more have been asked for, together with a malarialist and when they had a fairly adequate staff, he felt sure that the Medical Officer of Health, who up to the present had been single-handed, would be able to get out more and investigate on the various diseases.

Mosquito Breeding.

Dealing with the question of malaria and mosquito, Mr. Carrie said that they were accused of dealing with the matter in a "slaphash" way. The matter has been under consideration for some time and the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health was very much against the paragraph dealing with this question. If members would look into the bye-law in question, they would see that if mosquitoes were found on any premises the Board might serve notice to remove the accumulation of water which causes the breeding and also take steps to stop such accumulation. Power is given to the "Board" throughout the paragraph.

On discovering such "breeding places" the Board served notice to the occupier of the house to abate a public health nuisance. The tenant on getting this notice empties out his flower pots perhaps, or in some other way abates the nuisance complained of. No further action was possible by the Board. The flower pots some time later would be found to be full again and another notice had to be served and the pot is emptied again and this sort of thing would go on *ad infinitum*. If a tenant complied with the Board notice, nothing could be done to prevent a recurrence. If on the other hand, he failed to comply he would be brought before a Magistrate who alone could make an order to the tenant not to repeat the accumulation of water.

Dr. Koch: What time elapses between the notice and the clearing out?

Mr. Carrie: Very short. About forty-eight hours. Certainly not more than three days from the time it is found.

Continuing, the chairman said that the result had been that a question had arisen as to the amendment of that bye-law. It had been proposed to him that the breeding of mosquitoes should be made a summary offence. That proposal must be gone into very very carefully and if adopted he thought the Government would be the greatest offender. It was not desired that they should make it an offence and haul people up before a Magistrate if they could stop it in any other way.

There was no doubt that the Board had not done very much as regards the vending of cooked food, etc., and the chairman mentioned that he had certain proposals in hand in relation to this matter. He assured members that the question was not overlooked and that they were always trying to find some method of improving the sanitary condition of the food supplied.

In regard to the matters of flies, these were bound by bye-laws of the Board and members were open to recommend any amendment to the bye-laws or submit a new one.

Harbour Refuse.

The question of refuse disposal was next touched by the chairman, who said that the question of incinerators was once again before the Government. He said that he was not so sure that all the refuse found on local bathing beaches came from the Sanitary Department's refuse dumped into the sea. If any member had watched a large steamer leave the Harbour, they would have observed that as soon as the vessel got outside the harbour limits they would dump all their accumulated rubbish overboard and he did not see how the Board could stop that.

Certain of Dr. Koch's remarks had been of a medical nature, which Mr. Carrie confessed he was

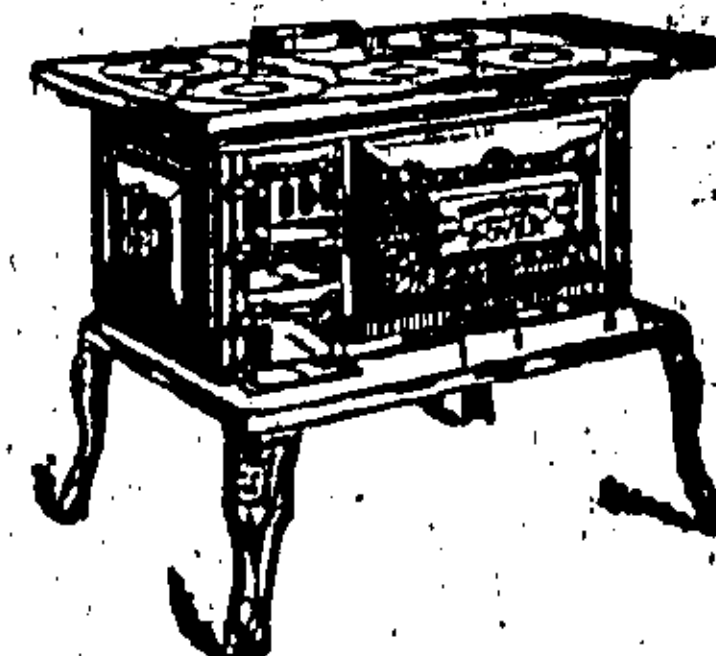
not in a position to reply to. He desired, however, to point out and to stress the matter that it was open to the members to recommend any amendment they wished, to the bye-laws. The Head of the Sanitary Department had no power except as a member of the Board. He had to carry out his instructions from the Board. It struck him that certain members thought that the Board was a critical assembly. That was not so, it was not even advisory or consultative. It had definite powers and one of those powers was to devise means to combat diseases. Mr. Carrie added: "Such being the power of the Board, I was somewhat surprised at hearing at the last meeting of this Board that the mover of this resolution was aware of a plague of mosquitoes near Branksome Towers, and yet he took no action to set the Board's machinery in motion."

Speaking of local medical practitioners, Mr. Carrie feared that they would have no time to devote to the suggested investigations. There was one way however, in which they (the medical men) could help the Board and do very good service, that was by furnishing the Medical Officer of Health with a detailed history of every case which came under their care and thereby assist the Board to find the source of the infection.

Dr. Ho had spoken on the lack of public health education and the Chairman agreed that such education could be enlarged. The matter was being taken up and a great deal of work had already been done. The co-operation of Chinese medical practitioners would be of the greatest possible use. The examination of school children had been started and a considerable amount had been done in education school-boys in hygiene.

The motion was then put to the house and was carried by three votes to nil, a number of members not voting.

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NEW AMERICAN SERIAL

GIRL ALONE

By ANNE AUSTIN.
Author of "Saint and Sinner."

CHAPTER XXXVII.

"Oh, let's say goodbye to the carnival!" Sally cried, homesickness for the dearest "family" she had ever known already tightening her throat with tears.

And so they paused, hand in hand, on the crest of the little hill which rose at the end of Main Street, on which Winfield Bybee's Bigger and Better Carnival was selling temporary joy and excitement to villagers and farmers weary of the insular monotony of their lives.

There it all lay just below them—big tents and little tents with gay, flying banners; the merry-go-round with its music-box grinding out "Sweet Rosie O'Grady;" the ferris wheel a gigantic loop of lights. The composite voice of the carnival came up to these two children of carnival who were deserting it, and the roar, muted slightly by distance, was like the music of a heavenly choir in their ears.

"Listen!" Sally whispered, her fingers closing tensely over David's arm. "Gus, advertising The Palace of Wonders. I wonder if he'll remember not to cry about Princess Lalla."

They could see him, a small figure from that distance, looking like a Jack-in-the-box as he waved his arms and thundered the dear, familiar phrases which Sally would never forget if she lived to be a hundred.

She was about to run back down the hill, but David strode after her and put his arms about her comfortingly. "Sally, honey, we haven't time! Throw them a kiss from here, and then we've got to hurry away."

She broke from his embrace and flung her arms out in a passionate gesture of love and farewell. Then she flung herself upon David's breast and held him tight with all the strength in her thin young arms. "I've only got you now, David! Oh, David, what is going to become of us? Do you really love me, darling?"

She strained away from him, to search his beloved face as well as the darkness of the night would permit. Faintly she could see the tremble of his tender, deeply carved lips, so dearly boyish. His eyes looked big and black in the night, but there was a gleam of such divine light in them that her fingers crept up his face tremblingly and closed his eyelids, for she suddenly felt abashed, unworthy of his love.

"I love you with every cell in my body, every thought in my mind and every beat of my heart," David answered huskily. "And now let's travel, honey. I don't know where we're going, but we've got to put as much distance as possible between us and this town before morning."

But before they set off again he kissed her, not one of the long, ardent kisses that made her dizzy and frightened even as they exalted her, but a shy, sweet touching of his lips to her forehead. It was as if he were telling her, wordlessly, that she would be utterly safe with him through the long, dark hours ahead of them.

They did not talk much as they walked steadily along the dirt roads, choosing them in preference to the frequented paved highway, for David cautioned her to save her breath for the all-important task of covering many miles before daybreak. Neither of them had any idea of the geography of this state to which the carnival had brought them, but they felt that it mattered little. David, country-bred, had an instinct for direction. He had chosen to turn toward the east, and Sally trotted along by his side, supremely confident that he would lead her out of danger.

"One o'clock, darling," he announced at last, when Sally was so

tired that she could hardly put one foot before the other. "We'll rest awhile and then plod along. There's a farmhouse near. See the cow lined up by the fence? We'll find a well and have a drink."

A three-quarters moon rode high in the sky but its light was intermittently obscured by ragged, scudding clouds. When they had had their drink of ice-cold cistern water David made a pillow of his coat which he had been carrying over his arm, and forced Sally to lie down for a while in the soft loam of a recently ploughed field.

He sat at a little distance from her, not touching her, his knees drawn up and clasped by his strong, tanned hands, but his head was thrown back and his eyes brooded upon the cloud-disturbed beauty of the night sky.

"Does your shoulder hurt, darling?" Sally asked anxiously.

"No," he answered, without looking at her. "It's all healed. Just a flesh wound, you know."

The tone of his voice silenced her. She knew he was brooding over their future, puzzling his young head as to what he was to do with her, and she lay very still, humble before his masculinity.

"I've been thinking, Sally," he said at last, gently. "First, we'll get married in the morning, or as soon as we find a county seat, and then—"

"But David," Sally sat up, her heart pounding with joy, but her mind unexpectedly clear and logical, "we mustn't, darling. You've got to finish college, somehow, somewhat—I can't bear to be a burden upon you! You're so young, so young!"

"I'm going to take care of you," David answered steadily. "We love each other and I think we always will. My father married when he was 19, and I'm nearly 21—and big for my age," he added, grinning at her. "We can't go on like this, honey. Mrs. Stone would have a right to think the worst of us—if you and I were not married when she catches up with us. She would be justified in thinking that Clem Carson told the truth to the police when he charged us with—immorality. Don't you see, darling, that we just must be married now!"

"Then I'll run away by myself," Sally flashed at him, springing to her feet. "I'm not going to have you forced into marriage when you're not old enough and not really ready for it. You'd hate me for being a drag on you!"

"Sally!" David was on his feet now and his stern voice checked her before she had run a dozen steps away from him. "Come here!"

She crept into his arms, and laid her head against his chest, so that his heart beat strongly and steadily just beneath her ear.

"Listen, Sally, beloved," he urged softly. "I want to marry you more than anything in the world. It might have been better if we had met and fallen in love when we were both older, but fate took care of that for us, and I'm only proud and happy to be able to ask you now to marry me. I'll not make much money at first, maybe, but neither of us has been used to a great deal, and I promise you now that I'll not fail you in love and loyalty. I've never cared for any other girl and I never will. Let's not try to look too far ahead. We're young and strong and in love. Isn't that enough, sweet?"

"Yes," she agreed, nodding her head against his breast.

"Then let's travel," he laughed jubilantly. "This is our wedding day, Sally! Think of it, sweet! Our wedding day!"

As they plodded hand in hand through the long hours before dawn Sally thought of nothing else. She was glad that walking made talk-

ing a waste of energy, for she wanted to think and feel and search her heart and soul for treasure to lavish upon the boy-man she was to marry.

Marriage! The word made her feel shivery and solemn and more than a little frightened, but when a shudder of fear made her hand twitch in David's, the firm, warm pressure of his fingers reassured her. She resolutely forced her mind away from the mysteries that lay ahead of her, mysteries at which Mrs. Stone had hinted in that last, embarrassing lecture she had delivered to a cowering, shamefaced Sally the day Clem Carson had taken her to the farm. Whatever lay before her, David would be with her, gentle sweet, infinitely tender.

"I'll be Mrs. David Nush," she told herself childishly. "I'll be David's wife. I'll have David for my family, and maybe—some day—there'll be a baby David, with hair like gold in the sun."

"You'll have to tell a fib about your age, honey," David interrupted her thoughts, his voice grave and, it seemed to her, a little embarrassed. Maybe David, too, was frightened a bit, just as she was! That made it easier. She was suddenly jubilantly glad that he was not wise and sophisticated and very much older than she, like Arthur Van Horne, for instance.

"I'll have to say I'm 18, won't I?" she laughed. "Do I look 18, David? Now that most girls have bobbed hair, my long hair ought to make me look very old and dignified. I do look 18, don't I, David?"

"Oh, Sally!" David stopped abruptly and held her close to him, pityingly. "You look the adorable baby that you are! I pray to God that marrying me won't make you old before your time! Why, honey-child, you haven't had any girlhood at all, or childhood either! You should have dozens of sweethearts before you marry—go to theatres and parties and dances for years and years yet, before you settle down."

"Then I shan't settle down," Sally laughed shakily. "I'll be a giddy flapper, if you'd rather! Ah, no, David! I want to be a good wife to you! But we won't get old and serious. We'll work together and play together and study together and roam all over the country together when we feel like it. I think we make good hoboes, don't you?"

"Not at this rate," David laughed, relieved. "I'm not going to kiss you a single other time before dawn, or we'll never get anywhere. And don't you try to vamp me, you little witch!"

He did not quite keep his promise, for when Sally became so tired about four o'clock in the morning that she could walk no further, he picked her up in his big-muscled young arms, and strode proudly into the dawn with her, and of course the best antidote for fatigue and sleepiness was an occasional kiss on her drooping eyelids or upon her babyishly lax, pink little mouth.

When the sun came up they were a little shy with each other, inclined to talk rapidly about trivial things.

"Canfield—two miles," David read from a sign post at a cross-roads. "I'm going to ask that truck driver the name of the nearest county seat, and how to get there."

Sally watched him proudly, as he ran swiftly, apparently not at all fatigued after seven hours of walking, to hail a dairy truck approaching along the state highway. The sun was in his tousled chestnut hair, turning it into gold, and the brightness and splendor of his body thrilled her to sudden tears of joy that he was hers—hers. Her heart offered up a prayer: "Please God, don't let anything happen so that we can't be married today! Please!"

(To Be Continued.)

THE PEAK CHURCH MEETING.

(Continued from Page 7.)

Architects, Messrs. Denison, Rami & Gibbs, who, after examination, advised that a concrete roof be substituted for the present one, and estimated \$290 as the cost of doing so. This seemed too high a figure. Dr. Sanders, therefore, kindly met the architects again and as a result has had the present roof repaired effectively for \$35. The roof is now sound. I hope that the meeting will approve of the work having been done in this way.

Wedding Fees.

The Secretary announced that he had circulated an appeal to the Committee to sanction the fee of \$32 being charged for weddings in the Peak Church as was the custom in the Cathedral, the \$32 to be allocated in the same fashion; \$25 to the officiating priest, \$5 for the treasury of the Church and \$2 for the church coolie.

The Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald disagreed on the ground that a poor man could not always afford \$32 and equally the clergyman often did not wish to take a fee.

Dr. Sanders suggested that the fee should be fixed at \$7—\$5 for the Church and \$2 for the coolie, leaving the question of the clergyman's fee for the parties to decide.

Mr. Justice Jacks enquired what was the Cathedral rule.

The Bishop of Victoria suggested that it might be said that the fee was ordinarily \$32, but that this sum should be reduced at the discretion of the clergyman, at the same time he felt it was better that the fee should be clearly understood by all.

It was decided to enter in the minutes that the fee was \$5 for the Church, \$2 for the coolie and that it was usual but not compulsory for the officiating priest to have an honorarium of \$25.

Fee to Clergymen.

The question of the fee of \$5 which has been paid to clergymen officiating at services at the Peak Church was discussed. It had been assumed that this sum was to cover the travelling expenses of any clergyman coming from the lower levels, but the Dean pointed out that in no case could these expenses amount to \$5.

The Bishop of Victoria thought it well to have a definite fee for clergymen taking services irrespective of where they lived.

After considerable argument it was decided that the sum of \$5 be paid to any clergyman who takes one of the customary services in the Peak Church.

Election of Committee.

On the proposal of Mr. Bonnar, seconded by Mr. Justice Jacks, the Committee were re-elected as follows:—Mr. Justice Jacks, Mr. Patterson, Mr. Bonnar (trustees), the Right Rev. the Bishop, the Very Rev. Dean Wrenn, the Rev. J. Macdonald, Sir Henry Pollock, Mrs. Pollock, Col. Riley (Hon. Treasurer).

Dr. J. Herbert Sanders proposed and the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald seconded, that the beams of the Church roof be tarred, and that the Church be closed for one Sunday for this purpose.

The Benediction pronounced by the Right Rev. the Bishop closed the proceedings.

The last address in the series on Malaria by Dr. T. W. Ware is to be given this (Wednesday) evening in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. at eight o'clock. In the closing lecture, Dr. Ware intends to discuss how malaria is spread and simple methods to prevent its being spread. Methods for the control of mosquitoes, particularly as concerns the householder, will be presented. The address will be interpreted by Mr. Sze to Chung, newly elected head of the Y.M.C.A. Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade. Following this series of lectures, the Y.M.C.A. Division of St. John Ambulance Association will begin giving popular addresses on malaria in the villages of the Island and the New Territories.

LETTER GOLF SOLUTION.

Here is the solution to the puzzle on another page.

H	O	U
H	O	A
H	E	A
W	E	A
W	E	A
W	E	K

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OUR DAILY TALK
ON HEALTH.

CINEMAS NOT PLACES FOR CHILDREN.

In large cities most of the great motion picture houses now provide nurseries and playrooms in which children may be allowed to remain while the mother breaks the drudgery of her day by relaxation through watching the toils and troubles of her favorite heroes and heroines.

Most of the large movie emporiums provide nurseries who are in charge of these parking places.

The difficulty is, of course, that the child under such circumstances comes in contact with many other children who may be suffering with all sorts of coughs, colds, or minor complaints, not serious in the individual case, but easily transmitted to others with lower resistance.

Carrying the Baby.

In many small communities, however, the motion picture house is not even provided with a parking place for baby carriages, so that a trip to the movies means carrying the baby in some public conveyance for a considerable distance, and then holding it and attempting to keep the baby quiet during the one or two hours necessary for an exhibition of the films.

In an attempt to keep the child quiet, it is usually seduced with popcorn, ice cream and candy, which tend to pervert its appetite and to ruin its desire for the legitimate food due it at a proper time.

Sometimes harm results because of the fact that these things are purchased under the circumstances recounted are not in a sanitary condition.

While the temperature, ventilation and sanitation of motion picture houses is excellent today,

both because of public inspection and because of the realization by the manager that only proper ventilation and sanitation will consistently attract the public, these things are provided primarily with the comfort of adults in view, and not that of infants and children. The dust and draft that may make little difference to a grown-up may be of serious import to the infant.

Leave Them at Home.

For numerous reasons, it is best that babies, particularly those under one year of age, be not taken to a crowded motion picture house.

By leaving the child in capable hands, the mother will have increased joy and relaxation during her diversion, the other persons in the motion picture house will be relieved of the annoyance of a crying child, and the baby certainly will benefit more than all by protection against the hazards of the trip.



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A BELIEVER IN GLOZEL.

NOTED ARCHAEOLOGIST CONVERTED.

Paris, Apr. 16.

Count Byron de Prorok, the head of the American archaeological expedition in North Africa, who has done remarkable work in Libya, where he has unearthed numerous traces of Neolithic civilisation, declares himself converted to a belief in the Neolithic origin of Glozel by the discoveries just made there.

"I can no longer have any doubt," he states, "in the indisputable authenticity from now on of Glozel. The Glozel field is the most extraordinary archaeological bed to be seen at present."

Count de Prorok further states that the Glozel finds prove "that there was in the past, thousands and thousands of years ago, an immense purely Mediterranean civilisation that extended from the north of Scotland to the centre of Africa. We are discovering to-day the signposts of a whole world that is almost unknown. Many savants do not want to admit it, but the truth comes up from the depths of the Earth."

M. Herriot (Minister of Education) announces that he will go himself to Glozel after the elections, and that he will do everything in his power to facilitate the researches there, so that "scientific truth may be incontestably established."

The French Government, before the last committee's report, had refused to make a grant of 5,000 francs for the diggings at Glozel. Hopes are expressed that now the State will prove more generous, and France thus escape having to take aid in the work from American enthusiasts.

The excavations at Glozel, in Count de Prorok's opinion, have so far been deplorably mismanaged. Systematic work during three or six months on a scheme laid down by a competent director is, he thinks, necessary to get proper results.

COMMUNICABLE ILLS.

TWELVE CASES REPORTED LAST WEEK.

Twelve cases of infectious disease were reported to the Medical Officer of Health last week, these consisting of eight of small-pox, two of enteric fever and one each of diphtheria and cerebro-spinal fever. All were Chinese, with the exception of the diphtheria case, which was British. Four of the small-pox cases and one enteric were imported.

There were thirteen deaths, eleven from small-pox and one each from enteric fever and cerebro-spinal fever.

There were two deaths from influenza, which is not a notifiable disease.

Yesterday's return of the Medical Officer of Health contained five Chinese cases of small-pox.

SEAPLANE CRASH.

DIVED INTO POTOMAC RIVER.

Washington, May 16.

A counterpart to the death of the South African aviator, Kinkaid, at Calshot two months ago in the tragic death of Lieutenant Busse while flying a seaplane in training for the Schneider Cup race, he suddenly dived into the Potomac River and disappeared. Later the wreckage of his plane was recovered.

—*Reuter's American Service.*

TEXT OF U.S.A. DRAFT TREATY.

WAR AS INSTRUMENT OF NATIONAL POLICY.

The following is the draft for the suggested treaty for the outlawing of war, as proposed by Mr. Kellogg:

"The President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, his Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Empire of India, the President of the German Empire, his Majesty the King of Italy, his Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

"Deeply sensible that their high office imposes upon them a solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind:

"Inspired by a common desire not only to perpetuate the peaceful and friendly relations now happily subsisting between their peoples, but also to prevent war among any of the nations of the world.

"Desirous by formal act to bear unmistakable witness that they condemn war as an instrument of national policy and renounce it in favour of the pacific settlement of international disputes:

"Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavour, and, by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force, bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilised nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy:

"Have decided to conclude a treaty, and, for that purpose, have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries:

"The President of the United States of America.

The President of the French Republic.

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland, and the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, Emperor of India.

His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan;

"Who, having communicated to one another their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Three Articles.

"Article I: The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare, in the name of their respective peoples, that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

"Article II: The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of the disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

"Article III: The present treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at This treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in

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All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

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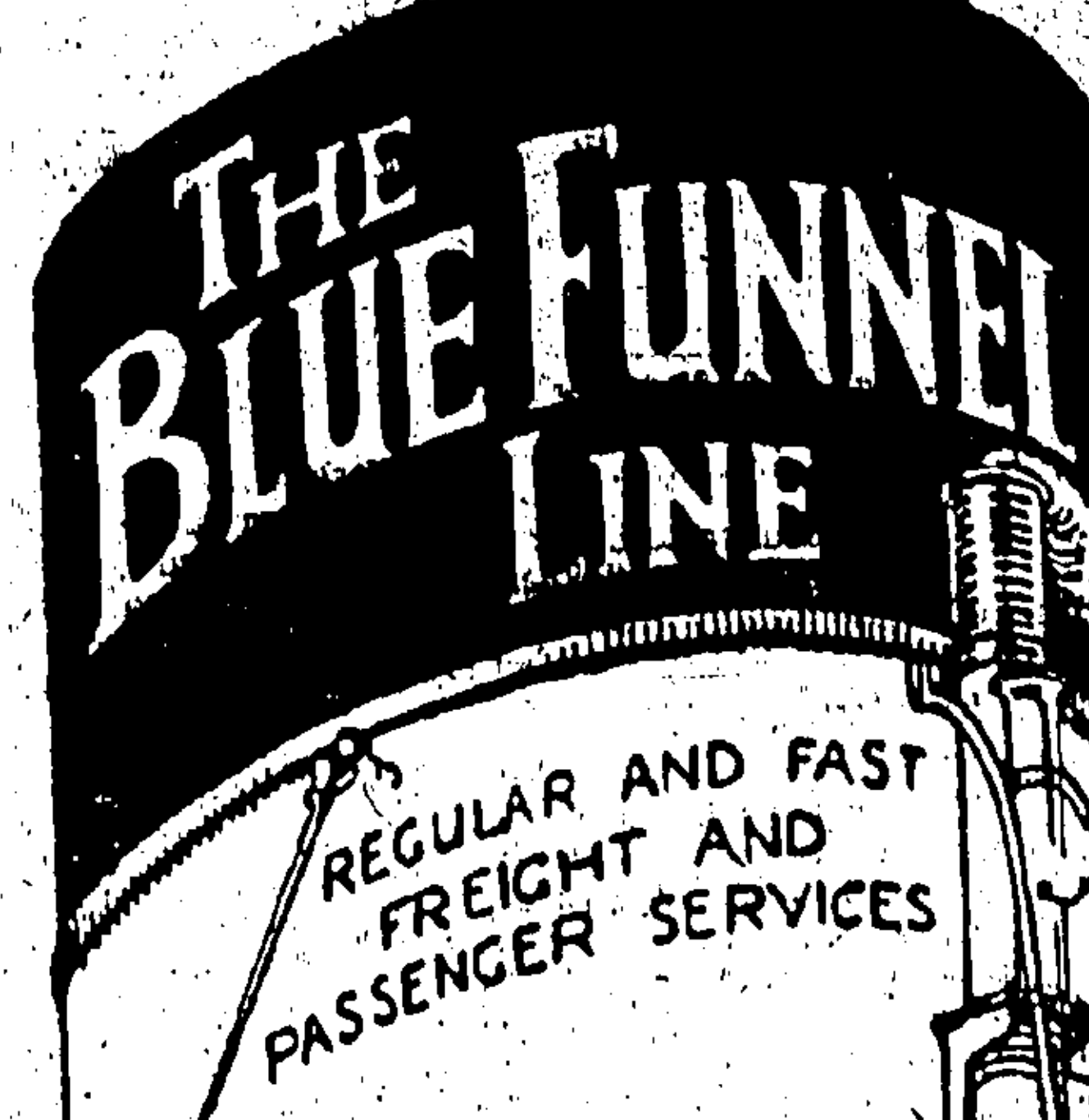
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FUNDS FOR BUILDING IMPROVEMENT.

In connexion with the appeal for funds to provide the Diocesan Girls' School with a flush system of drainage and a covered play-ground, the Head Mistress now acknowledges with thanks the receipt of the following donations to date:

Concert per kindness of Messrs. Donithorne and Baldwin \$261, Sir Robert Ho Tung \$200, Mrs. Richard C. Lee \$200, Mr. Wong Kam-fuk, \$200, Mr. S. M. Churn \$225, Per Miss McGill \$130, Hon. Mr. R. H. Kotevall \$100, Mr. G. L. Fenton \$100, Mr. Woo Hey-tong \$100, Mr. E. V. Mogra, Canton, \$100, Mr. J. E. Joseph \$100, Mr. H. W. Ray \$100, Miss H. D. Sawyer \$100, Miss L. Skipton, England, \$60, Cinema by courtesy of Mr. Ray \$57.30, Mrs. C. B. Shann \$50, Dr. G. H. Thomas \$50, Mr. J. F. Grose \$50, Mr. Ho Lu \$50, Captain C. H. Wood, Swatow, \$50, Mrs. Lee Ling \$50, Misses E. and I. Ho Tung, England, \$50, Mr. William Hall \$25, Mr. J. H. Johnston \$25, Mr. Kealey \$25, Mrs. M. Perry, England, \$20, Mr. Barker \$20, Mr. Hung Tsze-ye \$15, Friends \$15, Mr. A. H. Roberts \$10, Mrs. J. E. Hicks, England, \$10, Mrs. M. Jackson and N. Brockett, England, \$10, A Friend \$5.

the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a Power shall be deposited at and the treaty shall, immediately upon such deposit, become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties thereto.



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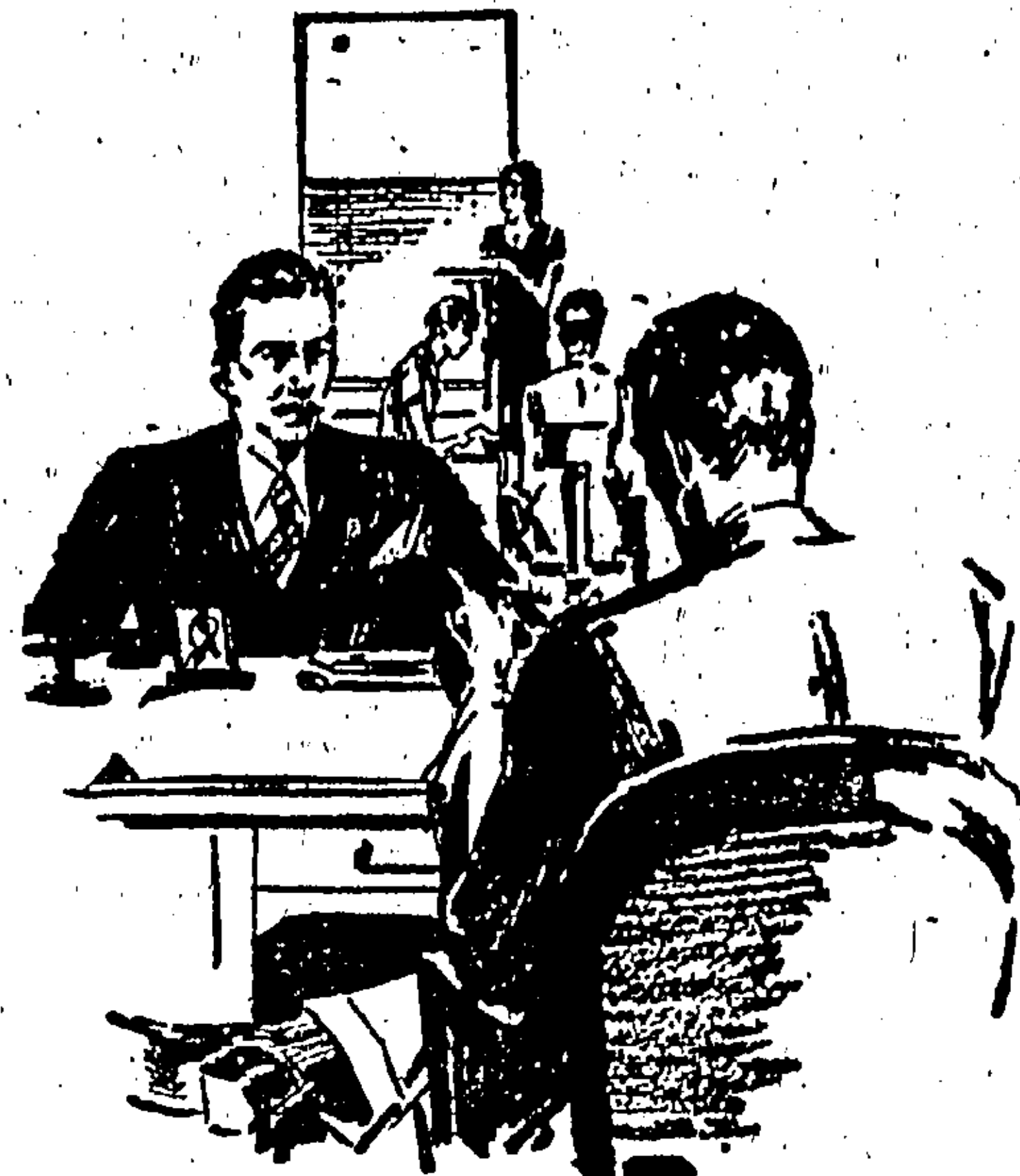
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THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES.
#120, #112, #110 #102 #83 via SAN FRANCISCO
#4440 #4420 via JAPAN & SEATTLE.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.
Taiyo Maru ... Tuesday, 29th May.
Tenyo Maru ... Tuesday, 12th June.
LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
Hakozaki Maru ... Saturday, 19th May.
Hakusan Maru ... Saturday, 2nd June.
Kitano Maru ... Saturday, 16th June.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
Mishima Maru ... Wednesday, 23rd May.
Tango Maru ... Wednesday, 20th June.
BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
Mojito Maru ... Sunday, 27th May.
SOUTH AMERICA (WEST COAST) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles Mexico & Panama.
Rakuyo Maru ... Thursday, 31st May.
SOUTH AMERICA (EAST COAST) via Singapore, Capetown & Ports.
Wakasa Maru ... Saturday, 9th June.
NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
Fuji Maru ... Wednesday, 13th June.
LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
Toyooka Maru ... Wednesday, 23rd May.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
Ceylon Maru ... Saturday, 19th May.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Tanaka Maru ... Friday, 18th May.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
Mito Maru (Calla Moji) ... Saturday, 19th May.
Genoa Maru ... Sunday, 20th May.
Cargo only.

Subject to alteration without notice.
For further information apply to:— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central Nos. 292, (private exchanges to all Depts.)

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailings.
TO TSINGTAI via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Hangsang Fooshing Chaksang Yatshing	Sun. 20th May at noon. Wed. 23rd May at noon. Sun. 27th May at noon. Wed. 30th May at noon.
TO OSAKA via AMOI, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Kutsang	Fri. 18th May at noon.
TO CANTON	Fooshing	Wed. 16th May at 5 p.m.
TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Fooksang Hosang	Tues. 22nd May at 3 p.m. Tues. 29th May at 3 p.m.
TO SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Tues. 29th May at 3 p.m.
TO TIENTSIN via WEIHAIWEI	Yusang	Tues. 29th May at noon.

For freight or passage apply to:—
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone 215. Central General Managers

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON Via SUEZ

M.V. "GREYSTOKE CASTLE" Sails hence on or about 28th June

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE for BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE (TUME) TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES.

BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	£72.10.0.
LONDON	£80.0.0.

NEXT SAILINGS

OUTWARDS FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI

From Hongkong

M.V. "VIMINALE"	Sails hence on or about 24th May.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails hence on or about 21st June.
M.V. "ROMOLO"	Sails hence on or about 19th July.

HOMEWARDS FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

from Hongkong

M.V. "REMO"	Sails hence on or about 3rd June.
M.V. "VIMINALE"	Sails hence on or about 26th June.
M.V. "ESQUILINO"	Sails hence on or about 24th July.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

FROM CALCUTTA & COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

S.S. "UMSINGA" Sails from Calcutta 1st June.
Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong
For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Telephone Central 1030.

RIVER TRAGEDY.

HUNDRED CHINESE DROWNED NEAR CANTON.

It is estimated that at least one hundred Chinese were drowned when a new towboat, the Yuen On, running between Canton City and Kowloon, capsized in the Canton River, throwing passengers and cargo into the water.

This was the Yuen On's second trip and in order to popularize the service, the management arranged for Chinese musical performance to be given on the upper deck and also announced a reduction in fares. This attracted a large number of passengers and the boat was fully loaded when she left Canton.

The towboat arrived safely at Nam Shek Tau after about an hour's sailing, and following the Customs examination there, proceeded on her voyage. Shortly afterwards, the rope connecting the boat to the steam launch, suddenly snapped. There was immediately a panic on board. Passengers ran shouting wildly in all directions and so many crowded to one side that the craft overturned.

It was still dark at the time and consequently rescue efforts were hampered. The vessel sunk in a very short time. The Customs steam launch and other smaller craft were early on the scene, and succeeded in saving over a hundred people.

Though the exact number of passengers who were drowned is not known, it is believed there are over one hundred, mostly women and children, who remain unaccounted for. It is felt that they must almost certainly have perished. Many of the rescued passengers were injured.

Opinion differ as to the cause of the mishap. One account says that there was a race going on between another towboat when the rope broke, whilst others aver that the craft was top-heavy, most of the upper structure being of steel for piracy prevention purposes.

It is stated that a sum of \$20,000 in silver, belonging to Canton silk merchants, remittances to Kowloon, went down with the vessel.

The same day the Fong Bin Hospital in Canton sent a launch to recover the dead bodies of the victims.

A PIRACY ECHO.

SENSATIONAL ATTACK ON THE WOO FAT SHING.

The sensational piracy of the Chinese steam launch, Woo Fat Shing, which occurred sometime in October last year when a cargo of gold bullion valued at \$30,000 was stolen, is recalled by the arrest of one of the men believed to have been concerned in the theft.

Following the receipt of information a number of Chinese detectives were sent up to Canton last Friday and there with the assistance of the Public Safety Bureau, they went to Nam Hoi District, at which place an alleged pirate was arrested. The culprit was brought back to Hongkong on Monday night and is in the custody of the police, who are gathering evidence to prove his identity.

A NOVEL STRIKE.

CHINESE REFUSE TO WORK ON JAPANESE REPAIRS.

Singapore, May 15.
Chinese workmen employed by the Harbour Board have refused to repair the Japanese steamer Indus Maru, which developed defects in her engine room. Consequently the Tacoma Maru is towing the Indus Maru to Kobe.—Reuter.

HONGKONG ESTATES.

MR. A. W. MACONOCHE'S FORTUNE IN ENGLAND.

Mr. A. W. Maconochie, late of 8 Porchester Gate, Hyde Park, London, who died on February 8, 1922 at 29 Wimpole Street, London, left Hongkong estate valued at \$1,300. Net personally in England, as far as at present ascertained, amounts to \$107,985-9-4. Re-sealing of probate with seven codicils has been granted to Mr. M. H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacons.

Hongkong estate of the value of \$11,400 was left by Mr. N. E. Stanley Gardner, planter, late of Batang, Berjuntai, in the state of Selangor, Federated Malay States, who died at Guy's Hospital, London, on November 16, last year.

Re-sealing of probate has been granted to Mr. M. H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacons, who is the attorney of Mr. C.W.S. Gardner, planter, of Kuala, Selangor, brother, and Mr. J. W. Winter, Huntingdon, England, brother-in-law, the executors and trustees.

Everything is bequeathed to the trustees for administration. The will direct, among other things, that the widow, Mrs. M. L. Gardner, shall receive an income for the rest of her life provided she does not marry again. The will makes bequests to children and also to the late Mr. Gardner's mother, Mrs. E. S. Gardner, Huntingdon, Grey St. Ives, Huntingdonshire, England.

BROTHERS MARRIED.

NOTED LOCAL SPORTSMEN.

The marriages of three brothers were solemnised yesterday, the ceremony taking place at the Registry. The parties were the Messrs. A. V. J. L. and W. A. Youngsaye and the Misses Yung Mei-lai of Canton, Chen Sze-ching of Shanghai and Chow Hok-kee of Canton.

The bridegrooms are well-known among in the Chinese and foreign communities. Mr. A. V. Youngsaye is attached to the firm of Russ and Co. and during the past few years has interested himself in the activities of the Chinese Athletic Football Association of which he is the English Secretary.

Mr. J. L. Youngsaye is well known among local cricketers and has been a regular member of the Chinese Recreation Club's League eleven for the past two seasons. Prior to joining the Causeway Bay team he played for the University. He is at present on the teaching staff of the Diocesan Boys' School where he has been largely responsible for the interest that the boys are taking in the game.

Mr. W. A. Youngsaye is also a keen cricketer and has turned out for the University on several occasions.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was held at Messrs. Lane, Crawford's Restaurant, where Mr. Young Hee uncle of the bridegrooms, received about two hundred guests.

The Rev. W. T. Featherstone proposed the health of the brides and bridegrooms, Mr. A. V. Youngsaye responding.

The parties are leaving for Canton where the Chinese part of the ceremony will be performed, after which they will go to Shanghai and Hangchow.

CONSIGNEES' NOTICES.

N.Y.K. LINE.

(NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA). From EUROPE AND STRAITS.

The Steamship "DURBAN MARU" having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

The cargo for Hongkong a.s. "Ohio Maru" was transhipped at Singapore into this steamer.

Goods not cleared by the 19th May 1923, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages, must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representatives on any Tuesdays & Fridays, at 2.30 p.m. within the free storage period.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted, after the goods have left the Godowns. No fire insurance has been effected.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Hongkong, 12th May, 1923.

THE NORWEGIAN AFRICA & AUSTRALIA LINE.

The Motorship, "TANCRED"

having arrived from Norway via ports on 12th May consignees of cargo are hereby notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the non-hazardous, hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by the 19th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on 18th May, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted unless notified and/or application for survey made in writing within seven days after landing of the goods, or in any case before the goods are taken delivery of.

Claims will not be recoverable unless complete accounts are sent in within fourteen days of final discharge of vessel.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THORESEN & CO., LTD., Hongkong, 12th May 1923.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

From MIDDLESBRO', ANTWERP, LONDON & STRAITS.

The Steamship,

"BENCLEUCH"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th May, 1923, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 1st June, 1923, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th May, 1923, at 10 a.m., by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1923.

P. & O. BRITISH-INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES incorporated in ENGLAND)
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading for Straits, Java and Burma, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Constantinople, Greece, Levantine Ports, Europe, Etc.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS. (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

S. S.	Tons.	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
Lahore	5,252	19th May.	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Rotterdam & Hamburg
KIDDERPORE	5,334	22nd May.	Straits, O'bo B'bay, & Karachi
MALWA	10,986	26th May.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
ALIPORE	5,273	31st May.	Straits, Colombo & Bombay
JEYPORE	5,318	2nd June.	Marseilles & London
DELTA	8,097	9th June.	B'bay, M'les, L'don & A'werp
MIRZAPORE	6,715	19th June.	Straits & Bombay
RANPURA	16,601	23rd June.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
INOVARA	6,989	30th June.	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Hull, Rotterdam & Hamburg
KHYBER	9,114	7th July.	M'les, L'don, A'werp & Hull
RAWALPINDI	16,619	21st July.	Bombay, Marseilles & London
NANKIN	7,058	28th July.	Marseilles, London, A'werp, Rotterdam & Hamburg

Cargo only.
Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers & Cargo to Constantinople, Lyons, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by Steamers of the Khedivial Mail S. S. Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

HATIPARA	7,764	18th May.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta
TALMA	10,000	26th May.	S'pore, Penang & Calcutta

Cargo only.
B. I. Apar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

TANDA	6,656	1st June.	Manila, Sandakan, Thura, Island, Townsville, B'hans
ST. ALBANS	4,500	29th June.	Sydney and Melbourne.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.
The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hioho, Cebu, Kolumbar, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S. S. Co's Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co. Steamers to Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

SANTHIA	7,754	20 May. 6 a.m.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
MIRZAPORE	6,715	21 May 10 a.m.	[Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
DEVANHA	8,135	22nd May.	S'hai, Kobe Osaka & Yoko
RANPURA	10,601	25th May.	S'hai, Kobe & Yoko
TILAWA	10,006	2nd June.	Amoy, S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
NANKIN	7,058	5th June.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TAKADA	8,948	7th June.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th June.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yoko
KHYBER	9,114	8th June.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yoko
TALAMBA	8,013	17th June.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
RAWALPINDI	16,619	22nd June.	S'hai, Taingtau, Wei-hai-wei, Kobe & Yoko

Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Co's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
P. & O. Bldg., Connaught Rd., C. Agents.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD. AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD. AND

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

S.S. "ADRASTUS"	via Suez Canal	4th June.
S.S. "CITY OF NEWCASTLE"	via Suez Canal	15th June.
S.S. "HELENUS"	via Suez Canal	29th June.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at owners' option.

Subject to Change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to:—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD., HONGKONG.

Hongkong & Canton: Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., Canton.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

"Changte" & "Taiping."

THESE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM

HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

VIA MANILA, AND THURSDAY ISLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

STEAMER	DUE HONGKONG ON OR ABOUT	SAILS HENCE ON OR ABOUT
TAIPEI	In Port	18th May
CHANGTE	8th June	15th June
TAIPEI	10th July	17th July
CHANGTE	7th August	17th August

For Freight & Passage, apply to:—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

CHINESE FACULTY.

MORE CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED YESTERDAY.

The Committee formed for the purpose of raising money for the establishment of a Chinese Faculty at the Hongkong University, is continuing the campaign energetically.

It is understood the intention is to approach all the big shops in both the western and eastern districts.

Yesterday a number of members of the Committee visited Wanchai and secured promises of \$200 each from Messrs. Shun Sang Yuen and Tung Fat Yuen.

Messrs. Tang Yiu-ting, Chan Lim-sang and Chiu Chung-tak have each promised \$500.

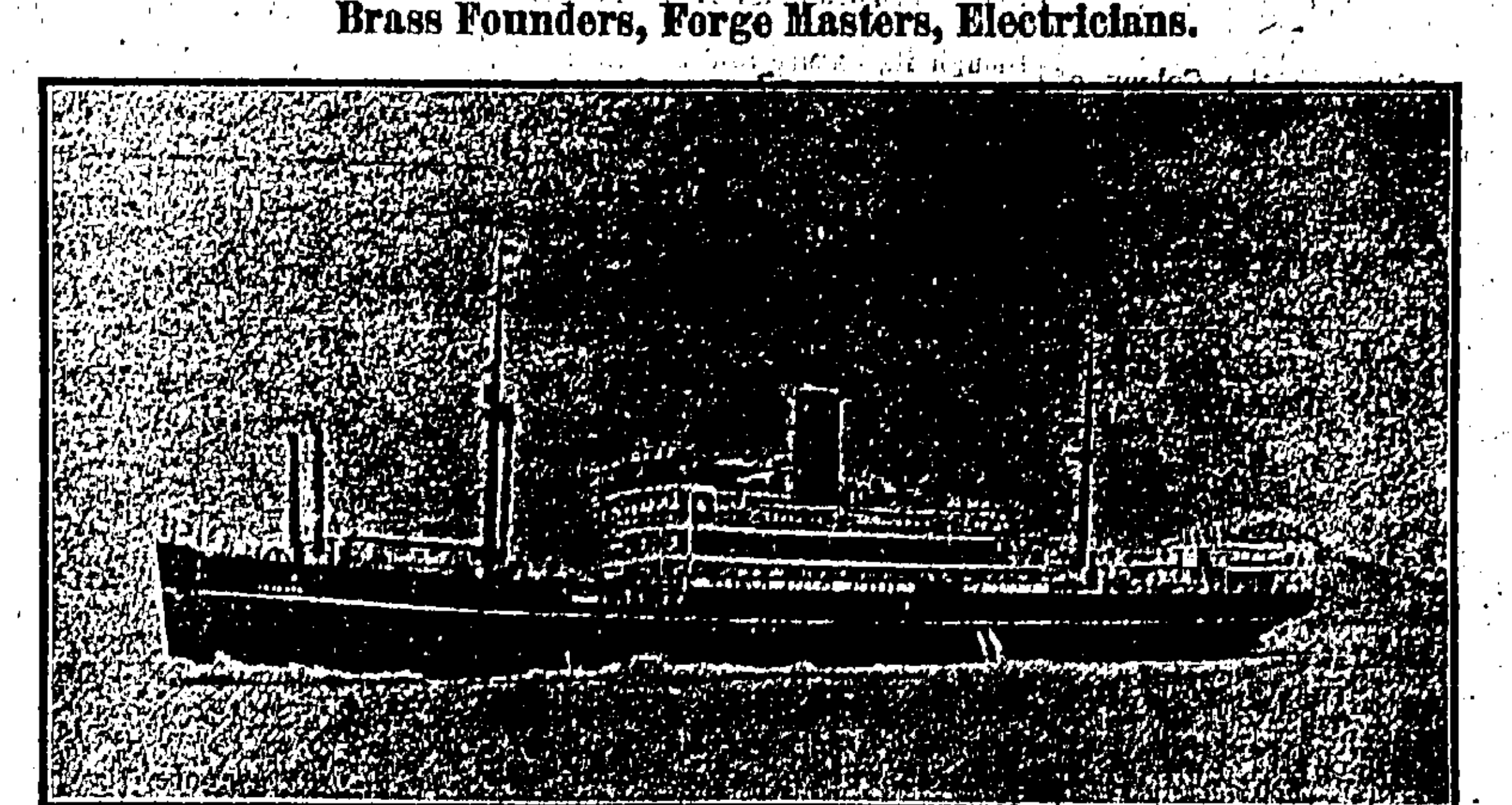
THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO", HONGKONG.

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S.S. "CHANGTE".

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R. M. DYER, B. Sc., M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

HOTELS.

THE HONGKONG
HONGKONG HOTEL; REPULSE BAY HOTEL; PEAK HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "KREMLIN, HONGKONG."

AND SHANGHAI

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL; PALACE HOTEL;
MAJESTIC HOTEL.
Telegraphic Address: "CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

HOTELS.
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In association with the Grand Hotel
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KING EDWARD HOTEL.

Most Modern and Central Hotel in the Colony, all Bed Rooms
newly renovated and installed with Box Spring Beds, Hot and Cold
Water, also Telephone.

Tea Dances:

Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7 p.m.

Hotel launch meets all steamers.

(25 for thirty Third Tickets can be had at the Office of the above

Hotel.)

Tel. Add:—"Victoria."

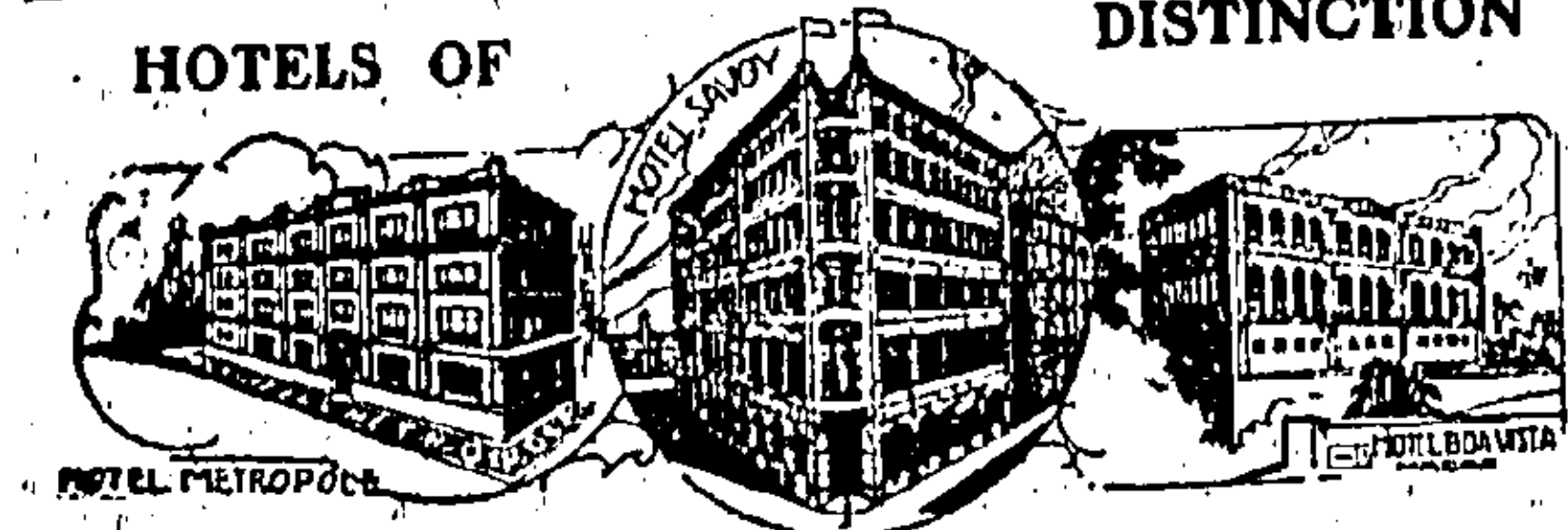
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The Kowloon Hotel
Kowloon.

The Premier Hotel in Kowloon with all modern conveniences.
High Class Cuisine and Table Appointments. Wonderful view of the
Harbour and Peak, and five minutes from the Ferry, Wharves and
Railway Station. Representative meets all steamers.

Daily Rates from \$ 6.00.

Monthly Rates from \$130.00.

Under the Personal Supervision and attention of

MR. & MRS. H. J. WHITE.

Tel. No. K.608 & K.609.

Cables. "Kowlotel," Kowloon.

PALACE HOTEL.

Tel. Kowloon No. 8
Three minutes from Kowloon Wharf, Ferry and Railway Station.
Entirely under English Management. Electric Light and Fan throughout.
Every Room with Private Bath. Lounge, Bar and Billiard-Rooms.
Unrivalled Cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress.
Terms moderate. Special terms to families on application to:
Mrs. J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietress.

EUROPE Cables:—
"EUROPE
Singapore.

HOTEL

SINGAPORE.

After-dinner
dancing every

Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday.

Grill

THE EUROPE HOTEL LTD.

Arthur E. Odell, Managing Director.

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MACAO

Cable Address:—"RIVIERA, MACAO"

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CONSTRUCTION

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SERVICE

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at 1 and 3, Wyndham Street, in the City of Victoria Hongkong.

HONGKONG'S TRADE
REVIVAL.

SIR CECIL CLEMENTI TALKS
IN SHANGHAI.

CANTON FRIENDSHIP.

Shanghai, May, 12.
Sir Cecil Clementi, Governor of
Hongkong, passed through Shang-
hai yesterday on the Empress of
Russia on his way Home. He ex-
pects to return to Hongkong at the
end of the year.

Sir Cecil was in an optimistic
mood with regard to South China,
when seen by a representative of
the North-China Daily News, yes-
terday. He said:

"Hongkong has made a remark-
able recovery from the troubles of
a few years ago. Trade is doing
very well indeed. In fact, the
revenue of the colony is approach-
ing the best years before the
troubles. We anticipated a deficit
last year and had a surplus. This
year, we expect a much larger
surplus, perhaps as high as \$2-
000,000.

"Our relations with the Chinese
are very good, indeed General Li
Chai-sum did me the courtesy to
send Mr. Chu Chao-hsin to see
me off when I left Hongkong. The
Canton Government wants to be on
a cordial basis with us and we na-
turally fully reciprocate.

"General Li Chai-sum seeks to
maintain order in Kwangtung pro-
vince and all the officials are work-
ing hard for the rehabilitation of
the southern provinces. Kwang-
si has been free from war for
some time and I understand that
they are doing remarkably well
in that province. If the Canton
officials succeed in suppressing
brigandage and piracy in Kwang-
tung, that is all that can be ex-
pected of them at the present time
and under present conditions. And
I believe that they will make a
sincere effort to do it.

"The people of Kwangtung seem
to be concentrating their interests
and energies upon the rehabilita-
tion of their own province. They
want to turn Kwangtung into a
model province and it seems to
me that a start in this direction
can best be made in Kwangtung."

PROCESSION WITHOUT
PERMISSION.ADVERTISING THEATRICAL
PERFORMANCES.

A street procession on April 25,
advertising a theatrical per-
formance, led to the appearance
this morning, before Mr. R. E.
Lindell, of a Chinese summoned
for holding a procession without
the necessary permit from the
Secretary for Chinese Affairs.

The defendant was the repre-
sentative of the Ting Choi Kwai
firm who supplied the parapher-
nalia which made up the proces-
sion. Pleading guilty, he was
fined \$10.

Mr. R.A.D. Forrest, who pro-
secuted on behalf of the Secretary
for Chinese Affairs, told his Wor-
ship that the District Watchmen
Committee had asked the Secre-
tary to assist in putting a stop
to such processions.

The management of the Lee
Theatre as well as the Tai Law
Tin troupe, who leased the Lee
Theatre recently were also sum-
moned in connexion with the pro-
cession. Mr. G. S. Hugh Jones,
appearing for the management of
the Theatre, claimed that he had
no knowledge whatever of the pro-
cession. The Theatre had been
leased to the Tai Law Tin troupe,
who are now in Canton. The pro-
cession advertised the Tai Law
Tin's performance.

JAPANESE DOCKYARD
DISPUTE.COMPANY ACCEDES TO
UNION DEMANDS.

Osaka, May 15.
The dispute between the Kawa-
saki Dockyard and the Seamen's
Union has been settled, the com-
pany agreeing to the payment of
minimum wages, and also filling
vacancies in the crews.—*Reuter.*

A HOME FOR PRINCE
CAROL.UNWELCOME GUEST TO GO
TO BELGIUM.

Brussels, May 15.
M. Jonescu, the ex-Prince
Carol's Surrey host, has found
England's unwelcome guest a
home in the Ardennes.—*Reuter.*

JAPAN TAKES A FIRM
STAND.

(Continued from Page 1.)

abandon Peking. The where-
abouts of Chang Tso-lin is sup-
posed to be a mystery, some reports
stating he is in the foreign con-
cession in Tientsin, whilst others
suggest he has gone back to Man-
churia. The probabilities are that
he is still in Peking.

A New Commander.

Marshal Chang Kai-shek has ap-
pointed General Chu Pei-toh,
former ruler of Kiangsi, to direct
operations at Tientsin, while
Chiang remains in the South while
the Tsinan incident is in abeyance.

Yangtze Quiet.

Naval wireless messages re-
ceived this morning show that con-
ditions in the Yangtze ports are
unchanged, no untoward inci-
dents having been reported.
There have been large troop move-
ments in the vicinity of Chung-
king and Wansien.

Nanking's Order.

Shanghai, May 16.

An official announcement con-
cerning the war operations has been
issued by the Nationalist Govern-
ment at Nanking.

This states that according to the
reports received from Marshal
Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Feng
Yi-shiang, all the Nationalist forces
have been making victorious pro-
gress.

It is added that the Nationalists
have captured Shichahwang and
Tehchow and are now ready for a
joint attack on Tientsin and Peking,
the fall of which are expected in a
very short time.

Finally, all Nationalist Generals
are ordered to continue their ad-
vance without delay so that the
Northern Expedition may soon be
completed.—*Nam Chung Pao.*

Chiang Visits Nanking.

Shanghai, May 16.

Marshal Chiang Kai-shek left
Haichow at noon on Monday for
Nanking, where he made a report
to the Nationalist Government
on the Japanese action in Tsinan.
—*Nam Chung Pao.*

SHANGHAI INCIDENTS.

Brutal Attack on Mill Manager.

Shanghai, May 11.

Hostility towards the Japanese
has been manifested openly in many
places.

At least 100 cases of assaults on
Japanese school children attending
the public school in North Szechuen
Road and other schools by looters
and rowdies have been reported.

As a result of these attacks, Ja-
panese marine patrols in North Sze-
chuen Road district have been
strengthened so as to take in most
of the main roads in the Japanese
residential district.

Mr. S. I. Watanabe, manager of
the Shanghai Cotton Mill No. 4, 15
Lay Road was seriously injured by
a gang of looters who attacked him
in Pingliang Road on Wednesday
evening. He was set upon by
looters and although he was knock-
ed down several times he managed
to escape from his attackers and
enter the house of Mr. Kobayashi
at 64 Pingliang Road. As a result of
the attack, he has been taken to
the Shinzaki hospital, 68 Boone
Road, for treatment of his injuries.

Troops Return to Tientsin.

Tsingtao, May 15.

A detachment of three com-
panies of infantry which was sent
to Tsinan last month from Tien-
tsin, has arrived at Tsingtao and
immediately boarded destroyers
for Tientsin owing to the tense
situation there.—*Reuter.*

Japan Preparing Her Case.

Tokyo, May 15.

The Foreign Office has stated
that a memorandum to the League
of Nations is being considered, al-
though its nature and the time of
its presentation have not been de-
cided. It is understood the Gov-
ernment's agents are at present
gathering evidence at Tsinan for
the purpose of refuting the alleg-
ed Chinese statements with re-
gard to the cause of the incident.
—*Reuter.*

The Japanese Policy.

Osaka, May 15.

Mr. Mitsuchi, the Finance
Minister, speaking before the
Economic Association in Osaka,
explained the Government action
in Shantung and said that as soon
as the safety of Japanese na-
tionals had been assured they
would promptly withdraw the
troops. He declared that this had
been the fixed policy of the Gov-
ernment which the military au-
thorities quite understand.—*Reuter.*

The Casualties.

Tsingtao, May 15.

Consul General Fujita, who has
arrived at Tsingtao from Tsinan,
states that 1,040 corpses of Chinese
soldiers have been buried by Ja-
panese since May 8 and it is be-
lieved that at least 1,000 more
have been disposed of by Chinese,
while the Japanese military casu-
alties total 239.—*Reuter.*

HONGKONG'S NAVAL
DEFENCE.WITHDRAWAL OF SUBMARINES
CRITICISED.

"O" BOATS COMING?

The whittling down of the
dozen "L" class submarines at
Hongkong by the withdrawal of
half their number may be a preli-
minary step to the establishment
of a flotilla at Singapore, but, as
the Naval and Military Record
points out, the Hongkong naval
establishment being of first-rate
importance to our strength in the
Far East, the moral effect of the
decision is not good, even although
the material effect is of little mo-
ment in the present posture of
world affairs.

Under the Washington Treaty
we agreed not to develop the naval
defences of Hongkong in return
for "consent" to the Singapore
scheme, but it is distinctly ques-
tionable whether the strategical
value of Hongkong is not really
higher than that of Singapore.
The point must necessarily be
considered in relation to the "pos-
sible enemy."

The only one great naval Power
in the Far East is Japan. In the
event of war Hongkong would be
much more troublesome to her
than Singapore, because it more
directly dominates her vital line
of communications with China.
But, of course, nobody contem-
plates war between Great Britain
and Japan. Actually we are on a
particularly friendly footing with
our former ally, and a great as-
semblage of Japanese warships
has just concluded a friendly and
fervent visit to the British port.

As to the submarines which are
returning to England with their
depot ship, the Ambrose, rumour
has it that they may be replaced
at Hongkong by a corresponding
number of "O" boats when these
are available. Nothing has been
decided, however, and the rumour
is officially regarded as unlikely
to materialise. No doubt the Ad-
miralty has come to the conclusion
that the possibility of any Power
ever contemplating an attack upon
Hongkong is negligible. In any
case light draught gunboats and
destroyers in the existing situa-
tion should be of greater service
to the C-in-C. than submarines.—
"China Express and Telegraph"
(London).

MARINE INSURANCE
RISKS.LONDON UNDERWRITERS
MAKE INCREASE.

London, May, 15.

In consequence of heavy losses
in the marine insurance market in
recent years, the Institute of Lon-
don Underwriters announces an
increase in the rate on hulls
irrespective of ownership or
nationality, by ten per cent.

The increase will become opera-
tive on the renewal of existing con-
tracts.—*Reuter.*

HOW MUCH DO YOU KNOW?

The following are the replies to
to-day's questions:—

1. The prolocution of St.
Alban. 2. A. E. Housman; Kenneth Gra-
hame; Thomas Hardy. 3. Britannia. 4. The
theatrical of spring; the dancers dance in
and out of one another's houses. 5. In (a)
"it" is dropped except after soft "t" or "d."
e.g.: use, usable; pronounce, pronounceable;
manage, man, assemblage; in (b) "ate" is drop-
ped; e.g.: appreciate, appreciable. 6. Amber;
deep blue; mauve; green or greenish blue.
7. Women of the Guard. 8. 640 acres. 9.
Mr. Micawber. 10. To plead for the freedom
of the Press. 11. Apple. 12. (a) Multiply
the radius by 2. (b) Multiply the answer to
(a) by 10, the diameter by 3.1416.

Mr. George Offer, who outlived

10 of his 14 children, has died at
his home, Peak Hill Villa, Sydney-
ham, S. E., aged 101.

have been disposed of by Chinese,
while the Japanese military casu-
alties total 239.—*Reuter.*

Amoy Situation.

Amoy, May 15.

The Northern squadron has now
left for the South. Modified
martial law continues, troops be-
ing still on guard against a possi-
ble attack.

Efforts to strengthen the anti-
Japanese boycott have not met
with success. A continuation of
the boycott is probable.—*Reuter.*

Tsinanfu Relief.

Singapore, May 15.

Chinese feeling against Japan
on account of the Tsinanfu affair
is illustrated in the fact that the
fund opened by the Chinese Cham-
ber of Commerce for the relief of
the Chinese victims at Tsinanfu
totalled \$200,000 within a week.

The Chinese are doing the ut-
most to avoid anti-Japanese dis-
orders but are determined to boy-
cott Japanese business.—*Reuter.*

Captain Sorrell, M. C.,

Hotel Bar Porter I—

A WONDERFUL story by a famous English
novelist filmed by the man who made "Peter
Pan" and "Beau Geste" I—



THE DRAMA OF
A MAN A FAIL-
URE IN LIFE
BUT A SUCCESS
AS A FATHER.

**Sorrell
and Son**

By Warwick Deeping

H-B-WARNER ANNA Q-NILSON
ALICE JOYCE NELS ASTHER
CARMEL MYERS

UNITED ARTISTS PICTURE

The boy he wor-
shipped and for whom
he "carried on."

A lavish production with exterior
settings filmed in England.

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A

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